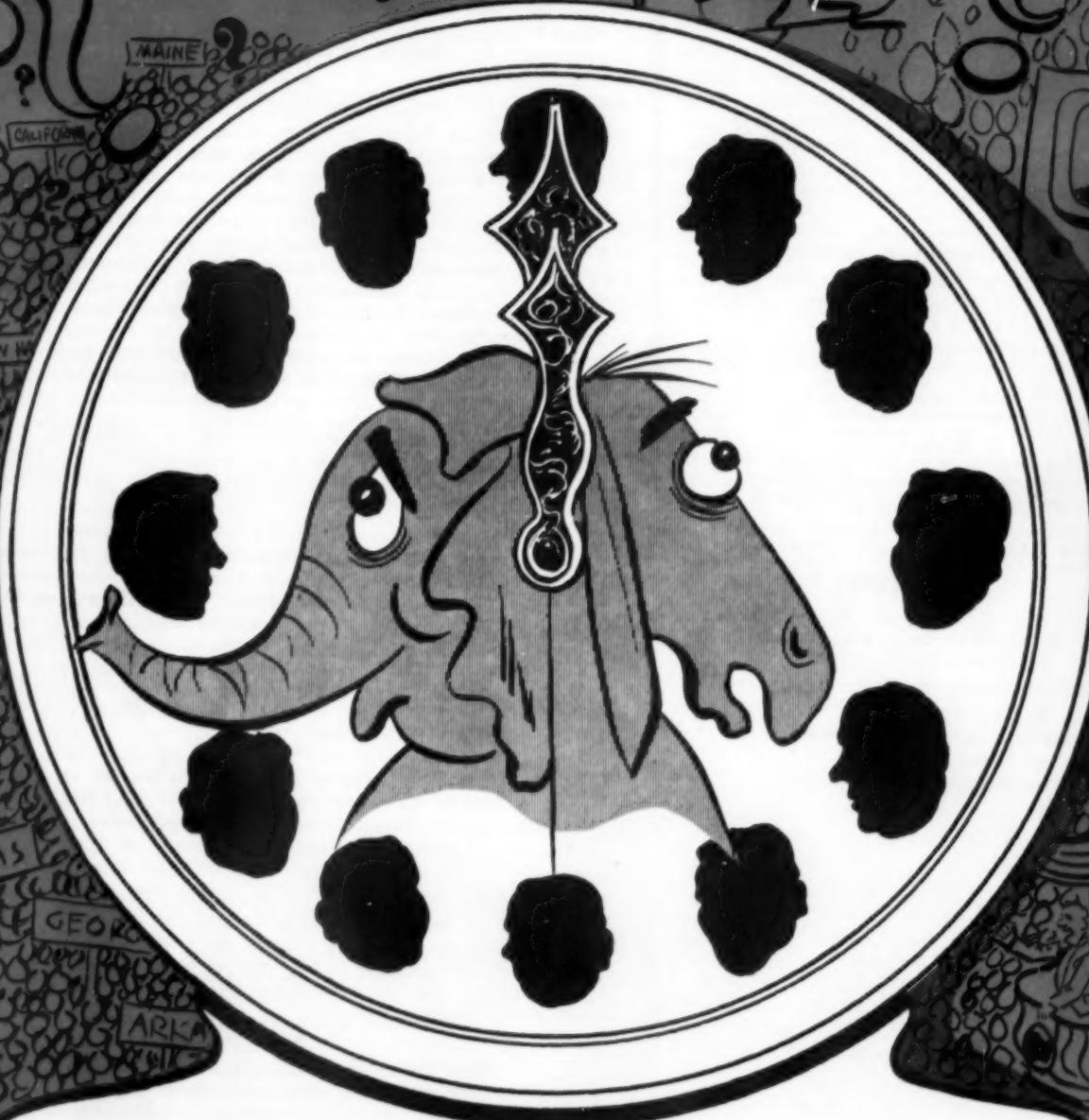


NATIONAL REPUBLIC

1956
POLITICAL
YEAR

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

January 1956



WORLD PROSPECTS FOR 1956

NATIONAL REPUBLIC
A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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WALTER S. STEELE,
Editor and General Manager

IRA E. BENNETT,
Managing Editor

DR. ROSCOE J. C. DORSEY,
Vice-President and General Counsel
HON. MAURICE H. THATCHER,
Counsel

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

WHAT IS THE LIMIT of productive activity of the United States? No one knows; but Americans and the world stand amazed as the people search for this limit. In the face of universal confusion, doubt and danger the United States rushes into fresh conquests of a prosperity unmatched heretofore in human history. It is a phenomenon that defies explanation and holds speechless the best informed men in the world. Many of these experts, called "economists," try to explain American prosperity, but their language is unintelligible to the average citizen. They speak "gobbledygook," a jargon of which Sir Winston Churchill once impatiently said: "This is bastard English, up with which I will no longer put!" So the NATIONAL REPUBLIC calls upon John Jay Daly to tell the story (p. 1).

8

ASIDE FROM AMERICA's mounting prosperity the world is out of joint. Material welfare is not absent in Europe, but politically all countries there and in Asia are in a quagmire of turmoil, war dangers and confusion. This situation is reviewed by Ira E. Bennett (p. 3) in the article "World Prospects for 1956." He notes the gains made by the world's enemy during 1955 and the perplexity of free nations as they witness the sudden stroke of misfortune in the illness of President Eisenhower, their most potent friend, at the moment when it seemed that mankind would soon be relieved from the fear of destruction. Now, in the new year, these free governments are sending their ministers to Washington, to ascertain if possible what America intends to do.

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ALDRICH BLAKE contributes an article (p. 5) showing how the United States changed its destiny in 1893 by departing from the Monroe Doctrine—an interesting turning-point in world history.

8

THE GROWING CONTROVERSY over the Supreme Court decisions relating to racial intermixtures in schools is considered from a legal standpoint by Dr. Roscoe J. C. Dorsey (p. 13) in a carefully prepared study.

8

THE FIRST NAVAL SQUADRON built by the United States is described by George W. Grupp, (p. 15) noted discoverer of first things first.

8

THE SHORTAGE of necessities of life in satellite countries within the Soviet empire is exposed by Raymond Schuessler (p. 17) in an article which foreshadows popular uprisings and possible revolution.

8

AN AUTHORITY ON SOCIALIST TRENDS in the United States, Dr. Felix Wittmer, speaks of the mystifying tendency of some American business men to embrace socialism (p. 19). He alludes to the case of Paul Hoffman, and other business men who should know better that have fallen victims of socialist heresies.

8

THE FOLLY of relying upon government instead of private enterprise in the creation of great power systems is discussed by Dr. Dan W. Gilbert (p. 21). He pays his respects to demagogues who harp upon the phrase "public power," as if public spending relieved the taxpayer.

JANUARY, 1956

A Monthly Magazine of Fundamental Americanism

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

Mounting Prosperity

By JOHN JAY DALY

NOBODY else anywhere on earth has such golden prospects as the average American citizen living in this land in the year just getting under way.

This being so, let's take a quick glimpse into the Year of Our Lord 1956, being the 180th in the Independence of the United States and twelve months of 366 days, (February with 29).

No matter which way it is viewed, 1956 looks like a rich harvest.

This, at any rate, is the consensus.

It is the year when America has practically done away with class distinctions. There are only a few in the so-called upper class of society, and not too many in the lower classes. Nearly all Americans, enjoying an unprecedented abundance of material wealth, have entered the same class—the Do-It-Yourself, Own-Your-Own-Home crowd.

At this point in American history, looking back ten years and then looking ahead ten years, 1956 gives promise of being the year of golden medium. The decade preceding this led to a present-day prosperity, the like of which has never been known in this land of plenty. The ten years ahead, if sparked only by the power of compound interest, which naturally increases and multiplies everything, should have some startling results. Here are some:

The figures disclose that the United States has now entered a \$400 billion economy. This is revealed by reports from the United States Treasury, the Department of Commerce, the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of the Budget. By 1966 the experts foresee this total doubled, at a two per cent growth.

By the same count, the population will then be 200 millions. There will be 58 million homes. Children of school age will number 60 million, and there will be 80 million workers.

If those 80 million workers fare as well as the 65 million now employed—and the chances are they will be better off—all will be well with the Republic. They will have close to 55 million television sets and perhaps two motor cars for each family.

In the entire history of the world there has never been anything like the growth of present-day America.

When vacation time comes this year there will be 50 million American working men and women entitled to roam the length and breadth of the land with two to three weeks' vacation pay in their pockets. On top of that will be some of their saving. Allowing each

one of these vacationers \$200 to spend at will; the people who provide services along the way—hotels, motels, hot-dog stands, gas stations, and the like—will reap a harvest of \$10 billions.

Incidentally, these fifty million vacationers are all from the non-agricultural group. They are those who work in the great industrial plants, in the building and construction trades, and in retail stores. In the old days they would have

been called the working class; but nowadays when they lay aside their overalls, don what the well-dressed men and women wear, and jump into their streamlined and fancy-colored motor cars, headed for the beach or the country, they could easily be taken for bankers, college professors, or business men, and even the playboys and girls who pass them on the road—if, indeed, they can pass 'em. (But that's strictly for the police.)

The point is that American working men and women have piled up a lot of money, a lot of material wealth by their united efforts—and during two or three weeks out of every 52 they are entitled to blow off steam. They do!

They have furnished themselves with almost every luxury the human heart can dream of or desire. They have shopping centers where practically anything needed can be purchased, sometimes all under one roof. They have low-cost housing developments, the finest hospitals and equipment, and are getting modern school plants. They have color TV sets, radios galore, and 60 million motor cars; also, automatic washing machines, dishwashers, and clothes dryers, deep freezers and refrigerators, tiled baths with the choice of tub or shower, three bedrooms and a rumpus hall.

At the end of 1956 the total output of American



Construction of New Roads in U. S. A. for Convenience of Seventy-five Million Licensed Drivers, to Total Billions of Dollars in 1956.

goods and services could reach a total of \$415 billions. That is based on what happened in 1955. At the end of the calendar year the output of goods and services had approached that \$400 billion mark.

It seems rather strange that this should be so when all along the Russian economists have been saying, and trying to prove, that the American or "capitalistic system is dying." They said that when they came over here to visit the lush farm lands of Iowa and to purchase machinery and hybrid corn. That soil, by the way, as black as Brazilian coffee, is about the richest farm loam in the world. It gives many a bushel of corn—tall corn—to the acre; more than the Russians, or any other people, have ever been able to grow.

IT IS ALL, of course, part of American prosperity.

The farmlands of Iowa are outstanding and the Russians learned many a lesson there. They saw what a one-family farm can produce as against what comes from a government-owned and supervised tract of the same acreage, farmed by thirty or forty men and women; mostly women. The American way—free enterprise produces more—and more.

The pocket money carried by the American people last year—1955—was more than all the income in any year before 1942.

Last year, 1955, the family automobile bill amounted to \$25 billions. That bought a lot of cars. You can know how many when the figures show that there are, at this moment, 75 million licensed drivers in the United States.

Aside from the licensed drivers there are a number of unlicensed drivers. These are legion. They have no right to drive cars, but they do. They clutter the roads, and they bring about many of the accidents, but they also contribute to the national economy; for they buy gas and oil and they pay for the repair of wrecked cars.

It all adds up to the tremendous material wealth which is so characteristic of America, this flow of money is what has made Americans top the world in high living and living high. Breaking it down, in various departments, here is what Americans spent in 1955:

Life insurance, \$350 billions; medical bills, \$12 billions; recreation, \$12 billions, including books, magazines and newspapers; liquor and tobacco, \$12 billions; religious and charitable organizations, \$5 billions; beauty parlors, barber shops, physical culture courses and country clubs, \$4 billions.

These figures total \$395 billion, or thereabout, which shows what an easy mark the \$400-billion economy is to shoot at this year.

Leap year, that one extra day, means a lot more income for America, now on a five-day with some asking for a four-day week. It wasn't long ago that the 40-hour week came into being. It won't be long before the workers of America will enjoy a 35-hour work week. That, economists say, is inevitable.

A strange thing, of course, is that so much production flows from a short work week. And that, again, is America. It has come to the point where it is difficult to distinguish between the boss and the hired man; for the workmen sometimes are the owners and the owners oftentimes work at the lathe, or on the floor, or in the shop. It is sometimes difficult to distinguish between labor and management—and that is another factor that throws the Marxian critics of American capitalism off base. Often the workers in a plant are the outright owners. They are working capitalists.



Vacationers Seeing America, Will Recirculate \$10 Billions of Wealth in 1956.

There are innumerable instances in American life where this is so. Workmen have banded together, pooled their savings, bought factories or set up new ones for themselves. With the incentive of shared profits success has crowned these efforts. It is something new in American life, and a far cry from the old days.

This is all part of an economy that leaves its critics bewildered. They say, "Of course there is a lot of money in America, but see how much it costs you to live."

But here is another angle to that. Since 1952 the cost of living in the United States has been levelling off. It has entered one of its most stable periods in the last twenty years, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WHILE the high cost of living has been lowered a bit, personal earnings have risen sharply. This is particularly so in manufacturing, where the average worker, in all industry, gets about \$80 a week. In the building and construction business the average weekly pay is approximately \$100 a week. Only in the retail stores of America are wages lower. There they average about \$55 a week, which would be considered high pay in England, for instance, for almost any kind of work. In fact, anybody who gets \$35 or \$40 a week in London is in the big money—that is, among the artisans.

(See PROSPERITY, Page 30)



Farmers to Benefit from \$400 Billion Economy in 1956—People Must Eat.

IF the endless conferences going on were based upon expectations of world peace there would be a reason for despair as the nations go into the new year. But if it is conceded that talk, even if endless, is better than war, there is some reason for substituting patience for despair. The situation is gloomy enough, however, to drive patience itself into a frenzy.

The flaw in the reasoning that talk is better than war lies in the fact that Communism is gaining ground while the free world is losing ground because of the talks and the intrigues that are concealed by conversation.

The year 1955 yielded much profit to the world's enemies. The Geneva conferences insofar as the Reds were concerned were fraudulent and futile, but such progress as was made resulted in gains for Moscow.

WORLD PROSPECTS FOR 1956

By IRA E. BENNETT

The allied losses from Moscow's fraudulent gesture of conciliation in July were of enormous extent in terms of propaganda and weakening of allied unity. During the latter part of the year it became evident that Germany would not be reunited and that the raising of a Western German army to reinforce NATO was a failure. Moscow could have made East Germany an all-out satellite if it had so desired; and if it retained control of local government it was no friendly concession to the western powers. The conspiracies in Germany and the Middle East advanced the Communist cause in both regions, without any offsetting gains by the West. Relations between Israel and the Arab bloc were notably impaired at the end of 1955. Northern Africa became a hotbed of Red propaganda and intrigue, while the Soviet Union matched wits with the West in offering to finance Egypt's great dam project and in handing Afghanistan a \$100 million loan.

In India and the Far East the Soviet emissaries were busy at the end of 1955, with ineffective efforts by the free powers to counteract Red propaganda. Nothing is gained by minimizing the popularity of the Soviet leaders as they visited great Indian cities and Burma. Undoubtedly public favor was with them. Their speeches echoed the desires of the people to rid themselves of colonialism and western influence generally. Leaders like Nehru of India and U Nu of Burma did not conceal their partisanship in favor of the Communists.

Thus, by 1956, the free world faced losses in Asia as the enemy counted gains.

The greatest loss to freedom, however, was not in Asia or Europe, but in the United States—in the illness of the one man in the world who may have found the path to universal peace. At the time when President Eisenhower seemed to have discovered the secret of "peaceful coexistence" between free and slave powers, when his prestige was so imposing that nations gladly hailed his leadership, when Americans took it for granted that he would serve until January 20, 1960, he was stricken. From that moment the free nations have been distracted. They have had no real

leader. The ties between them have been loosened. They do not know which way to turn. They wonder what the United States will do in the near future.

In the meantime a nation that should be foremost as champion of freedom is powerless because of infirmity in government—France. No friendly outsider can cure the political ills of France. One crisis after another plagued it in 1955, and it now faces still more dangers as the world's enemy plots its harm in North Africa and even in the French parliament itself.

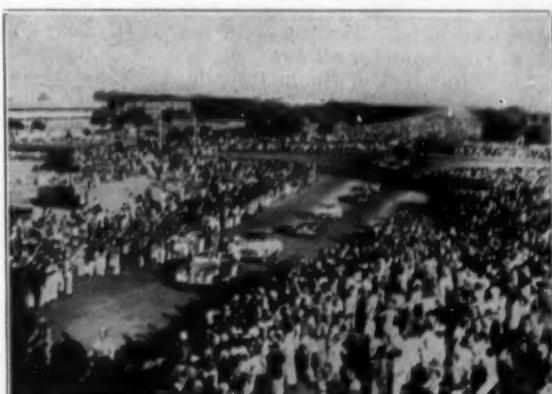
Toward the end of 1955 it was announced that Sir Anthony Eden, British prime minister, would come to Washington to visit President Eisenhower on January 30. This announcement was a confession that the free governments are unable to shape policies or even to remain in a union without the cooperation of the United States. Britain, America's closest adviser, must find out for itself the answer to questions that perplex it: Will President Eisenhower be able to serve out his term? Will he run again this year? If not, who is likely to become President? Will the new President be as good a friend and leader as Eisenhower has been? Will America hold fast to its international engagements if

another hand should hold the helm? Will Congress make sufficient financial allowance for these engagements? Will Mr. Dulles remain if another President is chosen?

Upon the answers to these questions depend Britain's welfare and its commitments to its allies.

Sir Anthony will learn much while here, but nobody expects him to obtain decisive answers to some of his questions. If he should learn who is to be President after January 20, 1957, will he please tell his American friends, including the reporters?

Efforts have been made to keep life in NATO pending Sir Anthony's quest for information as to American intentions. That alliance is much enfeebled and will fall apart unless fortified. Secretary Dulles has done his best to keep it alive—and Americans in general are very appreciative of Mr. Dulles' tireless work, knowing that he has lacked the immediate aid of his ill chief. The failure of France to stand by NATO has been a great disappointment to her allies; and NATO is almost mortally injured by Soviet success in blocking formation of a Western German army.



Millions of India's Socialists Turn Out to Greet Soviet Emissaries.

There has been talk of an agreement to put an end to discussions of American foreign policy. No such agreement is possible or desirable. The United States is inextricably bound by engagements with foreign nations, not counting the treaty with the United Nations Organization itself. Foreign policy is in fact part of American policy, in which every citizen is now morally bound to participate. One element of weakness in American life is the indifference of voters, and another element is the indifference of citizens in matters of foreign policy. If all citizens should vote, and if all citizens should make themselves acquainted with foreign affairs, the United States and the world would be far better off.

A STRONG reason why every citizen should study foreign affairs affecting the United States is that a minority of egotistical citizens have assumed that they are destined to lead the country in this field and are now busy in attempting to expand the U. N. into a world government. Those who love America and the Constitution are duty bound to combat this malign tendency to give aliens a share in directing American policy. "Put none but Americans on guard?" is a wise admonition, particularly as it relates to foreign policy. The highly organized zealots and disloyal marplots who now attempt to shape foreign policy must be crushed sooner or later by loyal citizens—why not now, before fresh engagements are made through popular ignorance and indifference? It would be timely for loyal Americans to set Sir Anthony Eden right, if he is wrong, in believing that the U. S. is heading toward socialism and internationalism.

Congress, in dealing with foreign matters, has been non-partisan usually, and there is no occasion for fear that extremists will prevent the cooperation of parties. Common sense must rule, based upon the common sense of supreme obligation to the Constitution.

The gyrations of delegates to the U. N. have disgusted Americans. The role played by the United States delegation is not to its credit. It is not in the American spirit to dodge issues and resort to trickery and bargaining. The "package" deal tentatively agreed upon by the Soviet and American delegates was discreditable to both sides, and the damage to world confidence in the U. N. was beyond measure. The outcome, engineered by the Reds with the United States as a helpless bystander, happened to favor non-Communist governments at Japan's expense.

Japan feels the insult emanating from Moscow. A clash between Japan and the Soviet power may now be in the offing. The United States might have been very influential in such an event, but in view of the package deal it is possible that Japan may not care to invite American aid in treating with the Reds. Tokyo may be afraid of another sellout.

The admission of Spain into the U. N. is a belated gesture. In earlier dealings with Spain the United States was guilty of bad manners and poor diplomacy. Under Presidents Roosevelt and Truman this government treated Spain as an outcast, although it had fought off Communist conspiracies and battles with gallantry and success. Yet the American Secretaries of State under White House directives dealt brutal blows at Spain in spite of protests from American citizens who knew the facts.

Will the addition of new non-communist members of the U. N. bring about fresh demands upon the United States for military and economic aid? Presumably so; but these demands will meet with strong protests in Congress.

Military and naval experts are warning Congress



Russia Wins in U. N. Drive—Five More Communist Countries Admitted to U. N.; Japan Vetoed by Reds; Yugoslavia, Russia's Choice, Elected to Security Council.

that American resources are already unduly extended and people are complaining about taxes. American troops are occupying many friendly countries, trying to encourage them to help to arrange to defend themselves. The physical and financial strain upon the American people in maintaining and supplying these troops is a gigantic task. "We have forces in nearly every friendly country in the world," says an authority. "Imagine the ordeal that war would impose upon us in trying to concentrate these forces at the scene of hostilities. Our forces are so split up that we would lose critical time in trying to unite them. We would have to negotiate agreements for the purpose of moving troops out of some countries where they are now stationed. Somebody else would have a voice in the disposition of our forces, both military and naval. Then there are questions of logistics which cannot be answered as matters stand, to say nothing of problems that would arise in case of war. Instead of planning to aid additional countries we should be concentrating our forces before a crisis may make concentration impossible. The present situation is very dangerous, and every military man would describe it as insane."

A NOTHER officer, well posted on affairs in Southeast Asia, has this to say: "Southeast Asia has a defense plan on paper. If the enemy should attack in force we would not have time to organize our defense plan. Then there would be a demand for quick American action without waiting for weaker countries to organize. Would the United States take over the task of defending Southeast Asia? Would the people approve of sending our army, navy, and air force to that area at the risk of attacks nearer home? You answer this question—I cannot."

Rumors of administration plans for a large increase of foreign-aid appropriations has brought out vigorous protests from Capitol Hill. But it seems probable that additional aid will be granted to such new U. N. members as Italy and Spain for example, which can be relied upon for loyal cooperation in defense of Europe.

The year 1956 opens with foreign-policy problems which could keep five Presidents busy. The country's hopes and prayers are that President Eisenhower will be blessed with strength and the will to carry on in this field. Every day develops new difficulties, but not new wars—and so long as war is postponed the United States can say that difficulties and crises are now mere routine.

FOR 180 years the American people annually have celebrated the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, when New World Freedom was born. But how many citizens even vaguely recall what transpired on January 16, 1893, or why that day may become known as the second most important political date in the nation's history?

In the stirring decades out of which grew the infant Republic's sudden rise to power and wealth, the American people were moved by two haunting impulses:

1. An intense desire to preserve individual freedom, equal opportunity, and the security of private property rights.
2. An equally powerful urge to bring the North American continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the

rich and poor? And, anyway, the smart, energetic citizen could make another million when the inevitable return to prosperity set in—and keep it! America, indeed, was the land of opportunity, with enterprise really free.

The richest treasure, however, of the people of that era was their sense of isolation from the quarrels and intrigues of the Old World. For during the entire life of the Republic, not a single American soldier had fallen on a battlefield outside of the American continent, and not a single penny of the people's money had been spent on wars beyond the seas. Instinctively, the people of the United States believed that their destiny rested upon a political axis which ran north and south, and not east and west—a feeling confirmed by their unbroken faith in the Monroe Doctrine, with its

WHAT HAPPENED JANUARY 16, 1893?

By ALDRICH BLAKE

Rio Grande, under one flag, thus to assure perpetual peace for themselves and their posterity.

Here, on this brand new continent, the American people were determined to remain free to pursue fortune and peace under liberty, equality and fraternity. They wanted no part of the Old World quarrels from which they or their ancestors so recently had fled.

On January 16, 1893, the American citizen believed that both of these goals had been achieved. Blessed with a sound, representative form of government, dedicated to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, secure in his property, and in the fruits of his own toil and talents in a land of incredible resources, his eastern and western frontiers protected by wide oceans, and with his neighbors to the north and south incapable of seriously threatening his peace, the citizen of that day had good reason to believe that the Republic would live on in prosperity and peace, the envy of all mankind, and the coveted haven of the oppressed peoples of the earth.

Thomas Jefferson, father of the Democrat Party said, "Our first and fundamental maxim should be, never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe. Our second, never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with Cisatlantic affairs."

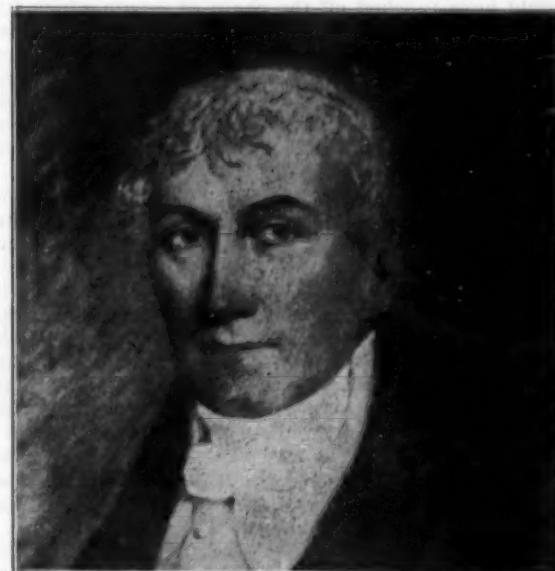
True, the millennium had not yet arrived, but was it not just around the corner? So the citizen mused. At the end of the Civil War, the Federal debt had been \$2.7 billion, but it had been reduced to a mere billion—about \$15 for each man, woman and child. When the citizen bought a bond payable in gold, he could bet that it would be paid in gold; the wage-earner who took pride in doing a full day's work for his money could take all of his wages home; the businessman was not pestered with priorities, controls, red tape, rules, regulations, nor bureaucrats. What the citizen accumulated in the way of prosperity belonged to him to do with as he chose. The jungles of human existence, such as the big city slums, gradually were being conquered without government aid; if panics now and then rocked the economy, was not this nature's way of periodically balancing the scale between

warning to other nations to keep out of the Western Hemisphere.

In short, from the beginning of the Republic, political hemispherism, next to the worship of God, had been first in the American creed. For under it the lives of the nation's sons had been spared, and the people's energies and wealth had been used to promote their own peaceful way of life. On the morning of January 16, 1893, the people of the United States were supremely confident that they could keep America as it had been. Then, like an atomic blast, came the convulsive news:

AMERICAN MARINES LAND IN HONOLULU!

Ostensibly "to protect American life and property" during an inspired revolution to overthrow Liliuokalani.



Painting of James Monroe, Father of Monroe Doctrine, hangs in Independence Hall.

Iani, the Hawaiian queen, but actually to set the stage for a new government friendly to the annexation of the Islands by the United States, a small body of American marines had been landed in Honolulu at the official request of the United States minister. Two days later the queen yielded her throne "in the presence of superior forces." What did this apparently tiny incident which caused so much public uproar really mean?

It meant that for the first time the United States government had reached out for possession of territory beyond the mainland and the immediate waters of the North American continent; that for the first time it had invaded a tropical region inhabited at that time largely by pagan people, most of them of Chinese and Japanese origin; that for the first time it had perpetrated a wanton imperialistic act outside its own chosen world; that for the first time the nation had forsaken its revered hemispherist creed for an adventure in internationalism.

THE American citizen asked himself: Was hemispherism about to give way to a new policy of internationalism, and intervention in the affairs of others? Henceforth, was the American republic to play a leading role in the world imperialistic drama? Was the nation's sweet dream of peace to become a nightmare of continuous war? July 4, 1776, had been the brightest day in the new republic's life. Was January 16, 1893, to become its darkest? The American people feared the worst.

Annexation of the Islands, postponed temporarily because of the loud public protest, came under the cloak of the Spanish war hysteria on July 7, 1898, when Hawaii and Guam, both geographically a part of Asia, became a part of the expanding American dominion—an event described by Senator Hoar in a speech in the U. S. Senate as "a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, the danger that we are to be transformed from a Republic founded on the Declaration of Independence, guided by the counsels of Washington, into a vulgar, commonplace empire, founded upon physical force."

It is idle speculation to suggest that had it not been Honolulu, some other incident inspired by "destiny" would have touched off the chain of events which followed January 16, 1893. For all that the American people can now be sure of is that, since their first adventure outside of their own natural homeland, they have spilled their blood in the Philippines, in Belgium, France, Italy, Holland, Germany and Africa, at Guadalcanal, on Okinawa, in Korea . . . and where next?

What was the cost in blood and treasure to the American people for their wars fought prior to January 16, 1893, as compared with those fought since that day?

Exclusive of the Civil War, a purely family affair, the nation suffered approximately ten thousand casualties in killed, wounded and missing in all of the wars it fought prior to January 16, 1893. In the wars (all of them overseas) it has fought since that day, it has suffered approximately two million casualties in killed, wounded and missing. Excepting the Civil War, the money cost of all of the nation's wars prior to January 16, 1893, was about 150 million dollars; for the wars fought since then the money cost has been close to 500 billion dollars.

For their 10,000 casualties, their \$150 million, and an additional investment of \$60 million for territory acquired by treaty, purchase, or annexation, the American people, prior to 1893, received in return some



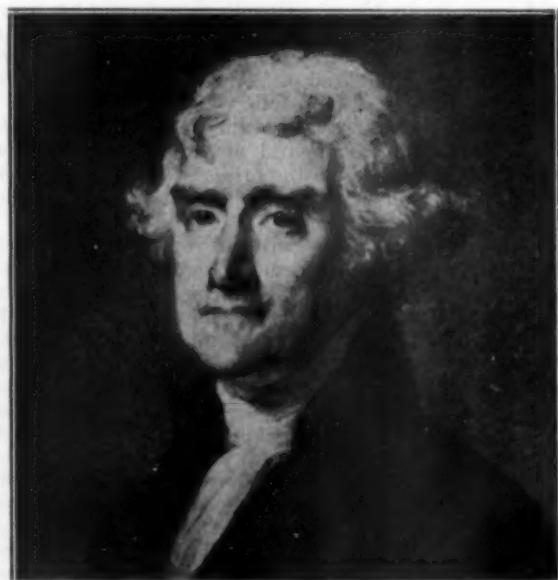
Oak Hill, Leesburg, Virginia Home of Monroe when Elected President.

three million square miles of new domain on the North American continent, plus the assurance that they could live in peace as long as they minded their own business. For their two million casualties and their expenditure of 500 billion dollars in wars fought since 1893, the American people have acquired trusteeships over a few remote islands, some naval and air bases, the aversion of a big part of mankind, and the constant nightmare of new and costlier wars—not to save democracy, nor to end all wars, but to survive!

For good measure, the wars fought since 1893 have brought the American people a swarm of obnoxious and hateful taboos in the form of economic and political controls which have left them stumbling along the road to regimentation in a rapidly shaping collectivist society, not to mention an astronomical national debt, and a new edition of the old European military establishment, so much feared and detested in the past.

There is not sufficient space here to discuss the propaganda miracle, which, in such a short space of time, led to the conversion of American thinking from a

(See JANUARY, Page 30)



Thomas Jefferson, Father of Democrat Party, Commended Monroe's Action.

THE leftwing Radicals are after our Farmers—again. They succeeded in swinging the farm vote in 1932 for the New Deal Socialism and are out to repeat if possible in 1956. Their tactics are changed but not their purpose.

Their plans were laid three years ago, after Ike's nomination.

Their agents in the CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) and PAC (Political Action Committees) have been busy ever since then.

Today you begin to see the fruits of their hard work and leftwing literature widely scattered through mid-western states particularly, Iowa, Kansas, North and

are far out in front in the Democrat Party ranks as Ike's probable successor. Adlai, too, got his start in politics in the Red-controlled U. S. Agriculture Department and the New Deal operations, while Wilhiams is the political puppet of the Reuthers.

Today hundreds of "dedicated" labor union organizers, agitators, and fulminators are prowling around 5,000,000 American farms, loving up the voters. Active with them is the pro-Red National Farmers Union.

In addition to the usual lies and gossiping misrepresentations, they either over-emphasize or misrepresent "The Farm Problem" today, which merely reveals figures showing Farmers have not cut themselves as big

a piece of "prosperity pie," as the industrial workers in the cities, where gadgets and gimmicks are selling like hot cakes for the industrialists. Union Labor is boasting its short hours, easy labor, guaranteed wages, social security pensions and wage hikes, few of which are available to self-employed farmers anywhere on earth. These labor leaders throw the blame for the farmers' plight from labor's over-zealousness to the government. Farm gross income was \$29 billion in 1950

and is estimated at \$34.8 in 1955. The critics of today failed to serve as critics in 1950, but the farmers net income has been cut from \$16.8 billion in 1950 to \$12 billion in 1955. His cost of operation having increased due to increased industrial operating prices for farm implements and other needs of the farmers, these due to union labor demands.

Such agitators and trouble-makers try to impress every "poor farmer" that all he has now to do to correct his position is "vote right," alongside these well financed union "Farmer-Labor Relations" committees, and instantly he can be cut in on greater profits, better prices—even if the taxpayer has to pay, through Washington, with bonus checks. Why? How?

Because concealed Commies, secret Socialists, class-haters and window smashers are telling the Farmers lies like these:



Communist Convention Emphasizes Agitational and Propaganda Drive to Poison Minds of American Farmers.

A—IKE is only for "Big Business" and "Big Farmers." (As if Ike didn't work a poor farm as a boy, and lives on a poor-soil-farm today.)

B—BENSON, Secy. of Agriculture, "is driving millions of farmers off" their home farms, so land-grabbers can fatten where they starved. (As if Benson himself wasn't "a poor farmer" much of his life, and knows what the farm problem is all about.)

C—THE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION (the largest and ablest organization) is "against The Farmers' Union" because it is "a businessman's organization, etc." Such talk ignores the basic facts, well documented, that large numbers of Commies and Ex-Commies have helped the Farmers' Union organize, develop and finance its present "power over Congress."

President Big Jim Patton has never yet denied (so far as we can learn) that Commies, Ex-Commies and Socialists have furnished some of his brightest brains, best planners, promoters and counselors.

D—CANDIDATE ADLAI STEVENSON and Mennen (Soapy) Williams have already adopted the Brannan Plan policy for use in the event either ascends to the White House desk.

NOW the Brannan Plan, hotly rejected by the Congress as everybody may know, was simply a Socialist-inspired "give-away" plan, paying out doles and premiums as charity to "poor farmers" who wouldn't make both ends meet. (Baldy Brannan as Farmers' Union Counsel still pushes it.) If that goes through, it could then be added to Labor's "Guaranteed Annual Wage" for those who won't work but 35 hours weekly out of the 168 hours in a week.

It is quite true of course that there is a Farm Problem and that it is a big headache for Ike and Ezra, for Congress and for the nation. For every good citizen knows the importance of good agriculture, healthy farmers and a happy husbandry.

But simple provable facts shed more light instead of Labor Union "heats" and the debates and discussions which socialists are now putting over on uninformed farmers, viz.:

1) All farmers today, who produce crops, in so far as gross income are better off than in 1950 under Trumanism. Gross income was \$27.8 billion in 1950. It was \$34.8 in 1955 under Eisenhower. Only the many non-producing farmers suffer.

2) Total farm debts are at a lower level today than ever before.

3) Only 2,000,000 farms (out of the total 5,000,000 so-called "farms" actually produce crops for market. The others are mostly family farms, rest farms, vacation farms, health farms, unworked farms and "marginal farms," much like suburban homes with lands attached.

4) The most disturbing political fact is this: Farm profits have NOT kept pace with industrial profits or labor union wages, because world-market-farm-prices are very low, and the world doesn't need our farm exports as much as it did in wartime.

American industries have a monopoly and surging world demand for their new inventions, gadgets, gimmicks, equipment and utensils. They constantly add new products and curtail on falling markets. These the world markets are eager to get, and willing to pay handsomely for American industrial products. But the American farmer is not only hit by a frozen foreign market, he is hit by a rising cost of what he purchases.

So, Washington officials' problem is: What can we



Communists Play Consumers Against Farm "High Prices."

do along American lines—not along Commie lines which are but temporary shots in the arm and later spread poverty, hatred, bloodbaths, class wars, starvation and personal fights everywhere; but through some permanent, constructive plan!

The Communist Party's Executive Councils came up with their answer three years ago.

And as soon as certain CIO labor leaders were "sold" on their "ideology" for farmers, the Reds quit knocking American labor unions, and began to applaud them, and infiltrate with them, and take charge in many unions, just as they did back in the thirties, when Farmers' Strikes and "Holidays" and mob violences upset American law and order through the Western states.

Many months ago certain farm organization leaders heard that Walter Reuther's union forces had given considerable aid to ADA (Americans for Democratic Action), the die-hard extremists of the Rooseveltian New Deal, and that some of these double-dome brain trusters had "sparked" and ghost-written Adlai Stevenson's 1952 campaign, spear-headed then by Wilson Wyatt (ADA's first president), Art Schlessinger, another ADA'er bigwig, a leftist Harvard professor in history, and others.

After that The National Farmers' Union, occupying a palatial office building of their own in Denver, and with multi-million-dollar grain terminals in the Midwest, was said to have had huge sums "given" for political purposes by the Marshall Foundation and by many leftist Labor union treasuries.

Farmers' Union energetic actions and wide-ranging agitators and organizers have since confirmed the sudden influx of fat purses. The Reuthers make no secret of the fact that they head the New Farmer-Labor Relations movement with its political activities.

He got Labor leaders gratuitously to appear before the House Agriculture Committee, speaking boldly and commandingly for more Government handouts (doles if you like), and monies for the American farmers.

Chairman Cooley thereupon described this as the "greatest" political farm speech he had ever heard in all his life, which includes over 20 years on the Hill. And this "speech," for a Farmer-Labor Alliance, and for "Production payments," (regardless of world market prices, American market prices, or any laws of supply and demand) is being mailed out from CIO offices, from Farmers' Union offices, and it is reported with plenty of mailings from Chairman Cooley's hometown Nashville, North Carolina.

(See JUGGERNAUT, Page 30)

EX-REDS IMPLICATE FORTY-EIGHT MORE IN GOVERNMENT

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

How Communists got into a dozen or more Government agencies and built up effective cells therein was related by witnesses as the House Committee on Un-American Activities opened its Reds-in-Government hearings in Chicago as the year drew to an end.

The opening witnesses were Dr. Herbert Fuchs, who is losing his job on the faculty of American University after willingly admitting Communist Party membership recently, and Mortimer Reimer, former secretary of the National Lawyers Guild.

Prof. Fuchs admitted belonging to three underground Communist cells in the Government beginning in the New Deal Administration and said he knew that there were cells at the same time in the Works Progress Administration, Labor Department, Office of Price Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, Economic Warfare Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, National Labor Relations Board, Social Security Board and War Labor Board.

Prof. Fuchs named 34 persons as former government associates involved in Communist cells in the Government before and during the second world war. None of those named is presently associated with the Government, the final office holder having been ousted by the Eisenhower Administration.

Among those named by Prof. Fuchs under oath, were: Jacob H. Krug, Woodrow Sandler, Mortimer Reimer, Allen Heald, Harry Cooper, Frank Donner, Edward Schueneman, Bert Diamond, Martin Kurasch, Joseph Robinson, Allan Rosenberg, John W. Porter, Mrs. Margaret B. Porter, Lester Asher, Donald Plumb, Arelene Plumb, Eleanor Nelson, David Rein, and Ruth Weyland.

More Communist Cells in Government

A series of denials came from many of those linked by Prof. Fuchs with Government Red cells.

One of those named, Rosenberg, was once before the House Committee and when questioned about Communism invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Mortimer Reimer, who testified under oath that he helped organize the Lawyers Guild, said he resigned as an officer in 1940 after he had been accused of using the Guild for Communist Party purposes. He said he joined the Party because he was told the Communist Party could alleviate the ills experienced by the Jews. He said he was recruited in the Party by Simon Gerson. Gerson is presently legislative chairman of the Communist Party of New York and was secretary to the city of New York Councilman Stanley Isaacs. Reimer said the Party assigned him to a cell of lawyers in New York and he named these as members: Isadore Bassoff; the late Joseph Brodsky; David Friedman; Henry Holtzman; Minna Kassner; Edward Kuntz; Martin Popper; Alex Racolin, and Harry Sacher, who later defended Communist leaders in a New



United Press Photo

Maurice Travis, International Mine, Mills and Smelter Union Official Leaves Denver Federal Court Where he is on Trial for Denying Communist Ties in Affidavit to NLRB.

York trial and was himself sentenced to jail for contempt.

Also, Frank Scheiner; David Scribner, identified by Frank Tavenner, committee counsel, as general counsel for the Independent United Electrical Workers Union; Robert J. Silverstein, later executive secretary of the Lawyers Guild who pleaded the Fifth Amendment in declining to answer questions of the House Committee in 1952; Joseph Tauber; Abraham Unger and Arthur Silverman.

Many named in this group have also issued denials. It was indicated that those named would be called before the Committee to admit or refute the charges.

One of those named by Prof. Fuchs, Gerald P. Matchett presently an economics teacher at the Illinois Institute of Technology, appeared by invitation before the Committee with his wife, Ellen, and both declined to answer the more important Committee questions, claiming possible self incrimination.



United Press Photo

Wm. Norman Communist Party Officer, Surrenders to Face 1951 Indictment.

Allen Heald, another named by Prof. Fuchs, admitted meeting with a group of those named between 1938 and 1941.

"Fund for Republic" Under Investigation

Evidence uncovered by the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicates that Ford Foundation's Fund for the Republic "deliberately intends to obstruct all investigation and control of the Communist conspiracy, and to strengthen thereby the forces bent on the overthrow of this nation and its institutions" according to a recent statement by Rep. Francis Walter, chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Chairman Walter's remarks were made shortly following Henry Ford II, letter expressing his own feeling that the Fund for the Republic actions "have been dubious in character and inevitably led to charges of poor judgment." Congressman Walter said he believes new findings of his Committee "will undoubtedly disturb Mr. Ford even more."

Mr. Ford's letter was written as a "private citizen" and pointed out that although he was chairman of the trustees for the Ford Foundation, (which has given Fund for the Republic \$15,000,000) he has no voice in the Fund's activities.

The Fund for Republic came under its most severe attack last Fall when the Commander of the American Legion urged Legionnaires to boycott the fund, because it tried to depict that Communism was never really a serious threat. The National Convention of the Legion called for a Congressional investigation of the Fund.

Since that time a Congressional investigation of the Fund has been under way by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the fund's tax-free status has been challenged in Congress and is reportedly being investigated by the U. S. Treasury Department.

Among the projects being more severely criticized, in addition to the Fund's project on Government Security, is the exploitation of the Edward Murrow film interview with Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, former atom scientist and head of the Los Alamos atom project during the war, which film shows Dr. Oppenheimer a victim of character assassination due to an anti-Communist hysteria.

One Sided Films a Project

The film made available to schools and colleges by the Fund for the Republic, is a one-sided show, brushing off the mass of documentary evidence submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission showing Oppenheimer's record as a skein of tangled and Communist associations and doubtful conduct.

Another film project for which the Fund has put up \$75,000 is one on civil liberties themes, in which the contest for scripts is judged by Julien Bryan having a long pro-Soviet record. Another project that of a study of "fear in education," is headed by Dr. Helen Lynd of Sarah Lawrence College, who has a record of some nine or more affiliations with questionable organizations, while the Fund's "Commission of Race and Housing" has on it Drs. Gordon Allport and Charles Johnson, both with records of affiliations.

Staff director of another project, "A Study of Communist Record," is no other than Charles E. Corker, who while professor-of-law at Stanford in 1942, was committed to the Veterans Hospital at Memo Park, California, on order of Superior Court Judge Edmund



United Press Photo
Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams of Michigan Tells Lehman Committee he Would Scrap Immigration Law. Soapy, Like Lehman Appeals to the Alien Born Votes for Office.

Scott, for mental illness.

With Earl Browder, as the "expert" the Fund for the Republic should be able to do quite a job with the subject. The inference left by those conducting the studies for the Fund is that everyone is "hysterical" or are crackpots, except the brains, the men and women picked as "experts" by Professor Robert Hutchins, head of the Fund and in return upheld by Paul Hoffman, but Henry Ford, Jr., now has some doubts about the Fund's "brains."

Hennings Committee Weakens Security

Army rules are being revamped to give greater guarantee of protection for military personnel under suspicion for ties with the Communist movement.

One of the steps will prevent soldiers under investigation in matters other than loyalty from being given dishonorable discharges. This would involve cases where full proof is lacking. The Department of the Army announcement said, "It is recognized that current intelligence files may contain unevaluated, unconfirmed and dormant information of a suitability

(See ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 23)



United Press Photo
Millions in New Delhi, India, Turn Out for Russian Officials' Visit.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

REDS CRY: "OPEN THE GATES!"

THE PRESSURE BY COMMUNISTS and other leftists as well as a sprinkling of well-intentioned but misinformed individuals to open the flood gates to aliens has begun and will be active during this session of Congress. It is a thoroughly organized and well-financed drive under skilled leadership, augmented by over-zealous minority vote-seeking spokesmen in each branch of Congress. The objective is destruction of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Deportation Act if possible, or at least its irreparable mutilation.

This is the law that bars the Trojan horses of Communists and frustrates those fifth-columnists and other Americans who would open the gates to the enemy in an effort to gain admission for a few friends who cannot measure up to American standards.

After five years of labor Congress enacted this law over President Truman's veto. The law adheres to the 1924 quota system as the most suitable apportionment of immigrants, but it liberalizes former laws by admitting relatives of immigrants already admitted, and by removing certain prejudicial quota restrictions. It does, however, reinforce the laws penalizing Communists and other subversives and for this reason the Kremlin's agents are in particular seeking to repeal this act of Congress, but in the instance using non-Communists in so doing.

The amendments proposed by the leftists and their friends are subtly drawn and quite too numerous to be detailed here. It should be sufficient for straight thinking Americans to sound the alert that deadly enemies of the United States are among those mobilizing to destroy one of the most effective anti-Communist weapons in our national defense armory. To permit known Communists to remain, and to open the gates to others, is to cripple all other defenses and lay the country open to traitors. It would transform the United States into a garbage heap of humanity.

This country, it is believed, is well provided with defense equipment. It can destroy any armed assailant. Every one of its gates is supposed to be guarded by vigilant American citizens. But if the immigration law should be repealed or emasculated as planned, the result would be similar to opening one of the gates that guard the nation. The offscourings of the world would immediately pour into this country and ruin it.

Why American citizens stand up in Congress and advocate the entry of Communists is beyond comprehension—but they do. They act for pressure groups and do not always faithfully represent their States or districts. In this respect they violate their oaths of office. Yet, by masking their attack in abstruse language and by assuming an agonizing sympathy with the "downtrodden people of overpopulated countries" these men in Congress manage to hold office and they are the first to criticize a President and "capitalist industry" if unemployment ensues.

The pro-Communist conspiracy against the immigration law has reached the stage where patriotic Americans must take open issue with conniving Americans in Congress. Let it be a fight to the finish!

SNOOPING ON JURIES

LEGISLATORS IN EVERY STATE WILL WIN public approval by providing punishment for all individuals found guilty of eavesdropping into the secret deliberations of juries. Such legislation has been proposed by Hon. Edwin W. Tompkins, a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. His measure reads as follows:

"Whoever by any scheme or device or in any manner for any purpose listens into or attempts to listen into the deliberations of any jury, grand, petit or traverse, shall be guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or undergo imprisonment not exceeding ten (10) years or both."

Mr. Tompkins' bill also forbids any unauthorized person to appear before or be present in any grand jury room.

Congress will be asked to penalize jury-snooping in the Federal courts, and similar action should be taken by all States, in order that the insufferable insolence of intruders shall be stopped. The use of eavesdropping microphones in jury rooms is a crime against justice and should be punished as a felony.



SOCIALIZING EDUCATION

SO MANY QUESTIONS ARE INVOLVED in the interpretation of the word "education" as understood by moderns that not even the recent White House Conference could settle everything. Indeed, the White House Conference seems to have unsettled more than it settled, perhaps because no final vote was taken on the basic question of Federal financing (and therefore control) of education.

The drift of public opinion in some fields in favor of Federal "aid to education" is recognized for its vigor. Everybody expects a battle royal over this segment of the educational problem during the pending session of Congress. But against the intense pressure for ultimate Federal aid to education stands a resolute element which apparently constitutes a majority, insisting that education shall not be socialized.

Arguments can of course be made in favor of some kind of Federal aid to schools or to States providing both have shown lack of financial ability to meet their educational needs. School buildings could be built by the Federal government in some States if authorities can prove outside aid is their only recourse. But if any tendency toward asserting Federal authority over "education" should develop, even this minor aid should be openly resisted. Too many fancy "reforms" have been made already in schooling. The people are fed up with such revelations as "Johnny Can't Read," with proof that Johnny has in many instances never heard of the three Rs. Many college graduates reach out for highly paid jobs as "consultants" and "counselors," leaving a shortage of genuine teachers in lower grades. Of course, it is conceded that "education" gives rise to many problems not yet solved, as for example the rise in cost of schooling per pupil, which is six times that of 1902. But local communities and

their States should divert their tax monies to the important field of education and curtail other projects.

Taking all in all, the question in regard to education is whether it shall be subject to the Federal government or left to the States. States can safeguard their rights by taking care of their own problems. Partial aid is not objected to, apparently where proof of need is shown. But old-fashioned Americans seem to be in the majority in resisting socialism as extending to education.



SHARING THE WATER

CONTROVERSY OVER THE use of water is almost universal in western states where irrigation needs conflict with the needs of domestic supply. This dispute occurs even when there is more water than everybody could use, if equitably distributed. The wonder is why the parties concerned do not develop the potential instead of quarreling over the inadequate portion already utilized.

The fertile Central Valley of California is a case in point. This is the nation's kitchen garden. It is capable of feeding every American, and every citizen should be interested in maintaining and expanding its productivity. At the same time, nobody wishes to obstruct the growth of such phenomenal cities as Los Angeles, which again reaches out a long arm for water. Long ago the Federal government took part in aiding water development in the Central Valley, for the general welfare, and that region is paying back the contribution, not sponging upon the Treasury as the Tennessee Valley Authority has always done.

Yet, with all authorities sharing the enormous expense of present development, a water shortage is threatened, while more water gushes through the Golden Gate into the ocean than has yet been conserved. The western side of the San Joaquin Valley now is compelled to pump its supply from a depth of 450 feet or more, and the water table is said to be falling at the rate of 25 feet a year. Meanwhile Los Angeles and other fast-growing cities in Southern California are demanding that the present supply in Central Valley be shared with them for municipal use.

Why should not all parties unite upon a plan for capturing at least some of the waste waters that run into the Pacific?

Legislation is pending which will aid the western portion of the Central Valley—the San Luis region—to share in the present supply, and to increase it, but no provision has yet been made for increasing the supply for Southern California. Therefore there is opposition to the proposed legislation, with all parties appealing to Congress to help them and never mind the other fellow.

The waters of central California pour into the ocean without check except during the irrigation season. By adding a few facilities the San Luis project can be made to fit into the greater system without injury to any interest, and much of the 7,500,000 acre-feet of water now running into the ocean can be conserved. If Californians wish the aid of Congress to meet water needs they should at least present a united front.



A DANGEROUS YEAR

THE YEAR 1956 OPENS with danger signals flying, warning patriotic American citizens to unite in resistance to dangerous attacks upon their constitutional government. These signals seem to give warning of separate dangers, but in general they have a com-

mon meaning. They tell Americans that the structure of their government is being undermined by enemies of diabolical cunning and persistency, and that these foes are not merely alien Communists, but citizens whose disloyalty amounts to treason. The sum total of dangers now confronting the country is larger than in any crisis since the Civil War.

No one can assess the extent of Communist infiltration and treason in the United States. The government, through Congress and the executive department, is unceasingly at work, but so is the hidden enemy. Private citizens can do much to expose enemy conspirators; and the FBI invites them to furnish reliable information while advising them not to act as amateur sleuths themselves. Watchfulness on the part of loyal citizens has now become a patriotic duty and not a passing whim.

The organized campaign to open the gates of immigration to undesirable and possibly criminal aliens calls for immediate opposition. The fact that some men in Congress advocate admission of these aliens should act as a spur to private citizens to organize in fighting this menace to security and domestic peace.

The words "pressure groups" take on portentous meaning when the two largest groups of labor unions in the country combine their economic and political resources for the clear purpose of dominating Congress and the government in behalf of—what? In behalf of all the workers in the country? Not at all; but in behalf of a minority of workers, and largely in behalf of the bosses who use this minority as a lever with which to win power. What do these bosses desire? Is it socialism? If so, the United States is in serious danger by the joining of labor union forces, because many crackpots within the government and educational institutions are active socialists working for the same objectives as those advocated by Communists under another label. The Soviet system is in reality socialism, brutalized and heathenized by atheism and slavery. In watching the development of the plot underlying the merger of great labor unions patriotic citizens, even in private life, may be useful in defending the integrity of the greatest of all unions—the American Union.

The youth of America is assailed by enemies to such an extent that public outcries are made in protest against the inability of children and youth to spell, read, or solve simple problems in arithmetic. A blight is cast upon the oncoming generation which must be removed if the country is to maintain its liberty and independence. Here is the opportunity for parents to quit their slothful indifference and take up the battle for Americanism within their own family.

Official corruption, here and in foreign aid, needs the vigilant eye of patriotism to detect and expose it.

In these and other fields there is a danger signal flying for the year 1956 which every loyal American should heed.



When bad men combine, the good must associate; else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle.—*Edmund Burke*.

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him.—*Benjamin Franklin*.

You cannot push anyone up a ladder unless he is willing to climb.—*Andrew Carnegie*.

SEGREGATION OR INTEGRATION

By DR. ROSCOE J. C. DORSEY

IN disregard of established precedents, the Supreme Court of the United States has ordered that there be no separation of white from colored pupils in the several public schools and that the two groups should intermix.

The ukase was in the nature of two decisions of the United States Supreme Court dated respectively May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955.

This order especially pleased the Communists as they recognized it as a fertile source of confusion and political cleavage in our country. They are well aware that in the merger of high and low civilizations, it is the high that succumbs to the weaknesses of the low; however *equality* is ultimately attained.

The text of the opinions in cases 1, 2, 4, 10, October Term 1953 and cases 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, October Term 1954, respectively dated May 17, 1954 and May 31, 1955, may be tentatively divided into what may be called the philosophical aspect and the legal discussion. Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi, May 26, 1955, delivered an able address on the philosophical and psychological aspect of the decisions. It is my purpose to analyze some aspects of the legal phase which is supported in the two opinions by citations that have been given strained applicability. Involved in the analysis is a discussion of *Stare Decisis*, Precedent, and Judicial Legislation. The crux of the decisions ostensibly is the inalienable right of colored children to attend white public schools. Inalienable, indicates not transferable, that which cannot be rightfully taken away. Many of the colored in our country are descended from former slaves. What was the status of their progenitors in their condition of slavery? What rights could they transmit? Roman law developed much law pertaining to slaves, some of which was passed to other nations. Many Roman legal principles are to be found in our system of private law.

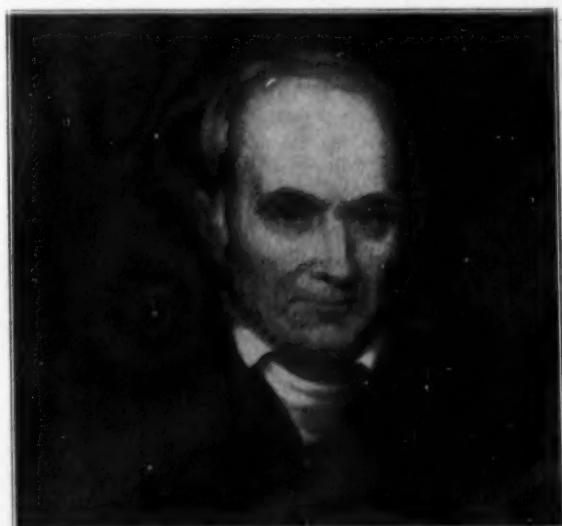
Roman law held that the status of slavery destroyed the dignity of man and legally placed him on a level with beasts. The slave while regarded as a human being, legally was a thing. He was exposed to the arbitrary power of his master who also had power over the body of the slave. Roman law recognized a right in the master over the person of a slave. The slave could become free by manumission, which was a positive grant of liberty by the master. Such was the general status of the group individually in the United States prior to January 1, 1863. This was the time the proclamation of the President went into effect, declaring that all persons held in slavery in certain designated States and Districts were and should be free. This represented a wholesale and public manumission by one who had no right of property in each slave thus freed. Inasmuch as the slave possessed no rights, the Emancipation Proclamation did not attempt to restore what the slave did not possess. His subsequent rights were left to the Federal Constitution and the interpretations of the 13th and 14th Amendments thereto. The Immigration and Nationality Act of June

27, 1952 provides that *citizens* of the United States are persons born in the United States and are subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

Under our system of jurisprudence it is important

that law be certain and to this end the doctrine of *Stare Decisis* was introduced. *Stare Decisis et non quieta moveri* indicates "to adhere to precedent and not to unsettle things which are established." This doctrine has been adhered to on proper occasions in decisions upon points in issue. This general legal maxim means that when a point has been settled by a decision it forms a precedent which should not necessarily be departed from thereafter. Hence, where the same points repeat in litigation, and in order to keep the scale of justice even, certain, and steady, and not be subject to waver with every new judge's opinion, and in order that the law be solemnly declared and determined, it should not be within the province of a subsequent judge to alter or swerve from the course of decisions according to his private sentiments, fanaticism, or political opinions, all judges being sworn to determine the law, not according to their own private judgements, but according to the known laws of the land. They are not delegated to pronounce new laws, but to maintain and pronounce old ones; to declare the law and not to make it (*jus dicere, et non jus dare*). It is the aim of the Communist-minded to render our law uncertain and to break all precedents.

Occasionally, courts have found it expedient to overrule decisions which have been rendered contrary to *principle*. Such action should require very controlling considerations to cause the break down of a former decision and to again lay the foundations of a new law. *Fiat justitia ruat coelum* (let justice be done though the heavens fall) has been used as an alibi from departing from precedent. In any event, facts are facts and principles are principles; some relation should exist between the two. There should be some application of facts to the principle used. Decisions



Chief Justice John Marshall, Among World's Great Jurists.

could be forced by 'packing' the court. Hon. James Bryce considered it a weak point in our Federal Constitution that a decision of our Supreme Court could be obtained in reversal of a former one by the appointment of judges to *fill vacancies* favorable to such reversal. Also, in the event of no vacancy, by the joint act of Congress and the Executive, increasing the number of judges possibly favorable to the instant occasion. The New Deal attempted both.

AT times, the Judicial has trespassed on the Legislative branch, and produced Judicial Legislation or judge-made law, in the nature of judicial decisions. Some of these construe away the intended meaning of statutes while others try to discover meanings in them the legislative body never intended. It is in such cases we would have law established by judicial precedent. There is a demarcation between powers judicial and powers legislative, both may be subject to abuse. The subversive element would not hesitate to use either of these to wreck our legal system.

Judicial power is the power vested in the judges. This comprehends the power to construe and expound the law. This power is distinguished from the legislative and executive functions. Chief Justice Marshall observed: "The legislature makes, the executive executes, and the judiciary construes the law." The legislative power can not from its nature, be assimilated to the judicial which must be differentiated from the political power. It is the power of the court to decide cases, pronounce judgments, carry them into effect, when within their jurisdiction. Jurisdiction is the authority or power which a court has to do justice in causes brought before it. Judicial power should never be exercised for the sole purpose of putting into effect the personal will of the judge. Personal ideas of judges differ as do political and civil controversies. While courts do overrule decisions, they should not do so unless the prior decision is manifestly erroneous in principle.

An adjudged case may be of any degree of weight, from that of absolute conclusiveness to the faintest presumption. The segregation decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, respectively dated, May 17, 1954, and May 31, 1955, are susceptible of analysis and perhaps criticism. Five of the fifteen cited authorities support the established doctrine of "separate but equal" advantages, which was ignored in their two decisions.

This doctrine was announced by the United States Supreme Court in *Plessy v. Ferguson*, 163 U. S. 537, in 1896. (1) The facts in this case involved transportation, not education. Again the doctrine was recognized in *Missouri ex rel Gaines v. Canada*, 305 U. S. 337, in 1938. (2) The facts in this case pertained to a negro law student. Also in *Sipuel v. Board of Regents of the University of Oklahoma*, 332 U. S. 631, in 1948. Also in reference to a law student. Also in *Sweatt v. Painter et al*, 339 U. S. 629, in 1950. Also in reference to a law student. (3 and 4). Again in *McLaurin v. Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education et al*, 339 U. S. 637, in 1950. Concerned a negro holding a master's degree desiring to hold a doctorate in education degree. (5) The salient facts are cited as follows:

(1) A Louisiana Statute of 1890 required railway passenger carrying companies to provide in their coaches, equal but separate accommodations for white and colored people, or by a division of the coaches as to secure separate accommodations. No passenger of the different races was to occupy a seat of the other



Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, Last of Long Line of Renowned Chief Justices of U. S. Supreme Court.

race. Power was given to the conductor to assign the respective locations. Fine and imprisonment was provided as the penalty for infringement and disobedience. The decision upholding the Louisiana Statute was held not to conflict with the 13th or 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

(2) The State of Missouri provides for separate schools for white and for negro students. For the white students there was a law course; none existed for the negro students in the colored university. Colored students who desired to study law, had to go to adjacent states in order to obtain legal training. The court held that it, the discrimination, was repugnant to the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. In his opinion, Mr. Chief Justice Hughes stated: "If a State furnishes higher education to white residents, it is bound to furnish substantially equal advantages to negro students, THOUGH NOT NECESSARILY IN THE SAME SCHOOLS."

(3) This case concerned a negress who had qualified to receive professional legal education offered by the State of Oklahoma. It was held that she could not be

(See INTEGRATION, Page 31)



The New Home of United States Supreme Court

THE thirteen American colonies were essentially maritime in geographic location, in industry, and in trade. Even the farmers were maritime conscious because of their nearness to the sea, and because of their dependence, to a considerable degree, on inland waterways as means of communication to supply their needs. For these reasons one should not be surprised to find that at the outbreak of the American Revolution the Colonies had a merchant fleet which was a dangerous rival of the merchant fleet of Great Britain.

But even though the American Colonies had a sizable fleet of merchantmen at the beginning of the Revolution, yet the Colonies were as ill prepared with a navy as they were with an army.

The leaders of Rhode Island were the first to see the necessity of a navy. For this reason on August 25, 1775, the Rhode Island House of Magistrates

Before action was taken on Rutledge's motion, Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina remarked: "I am against the extensiveness of the Rhode Island plan; but it is absolutely necessary that some plan of defense by sea, should be adopted."

In support of his motion, John Rutledge made this observation: "I shall not form a conclusive opinion, till I hear the arguments, I want to know how many ships are to be built, and what they will cost."

To this Samuel Adams added: "The Committee can't make an estimate, until they know how many ships are to be built."

"Rhode Island has taken the lead," interrupted John J. Zubly of Georgia, "I move that the delegates of Rhode Island prepare a plan; give us their opinion."

Quick as a flash John Adams arose and declared: "The motion is entirely out of order. The subject is put off for a week, and now a motion is to appoint a

AMERICA'S FIRST NAVY SQUADRON

By GEORGE W. GRUPP

passed a resolution which provided that "this Assembly is persuaded, that the building and equipping an American fleet, as soon as possible, would greatly and essentially conduce to the preservation of the lives, liberty and property of the good people of these Colonies and therefore instruct their delegates to use their whole influence at the ensuing Congress for building at Continental expense a fleet of sufficient force for the protection of these Colonies, and for employing them in such manner and places as will most effectively annoy our enemies, and contribute to the common defense of these Colonies."

This was the first step toward the creation of an American Navy. Later, on October 3, 1775, the Rhode Island resolution was brought to the attention of the Continental Congress by delegates Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Ward. But Congress gave it a chilly reception. It was laid on the table for the delegates to peruse.

However, on October 7, 1775, the Rhode Island delegates pressed Congress into considering the resolution. Samuel Chase of Maryland led the opposition by making this sarcastic observation: "It is the maddest idea in the world to think of building an American fleet; its latitude is wonderful; we should mortgage the whole continent. . . . We should provide, for gaining intelligence, two swift sailing vessels."

The Rev. John Joachim Zubly of Georgia countered by saying: "If the plans of some gentlemen are to take place, an American Fleet must be a part of it, extravagant as it is."

As the debate continued Peyton Randolph of Virginia tried to stop the discussion, but did not succeed at once. Silas Deane of Connecticut interrupted him by remarking: "I wish it may be seriously debated. I don't think it romantic at all."

Then John Rutledge of South Carolina arose and moved "that some gentlemen be appointed to prepare a plan and estimate of an American fleet." And John J. Zubly of Georgia seconded the motion.

committee to consider the whole subject."

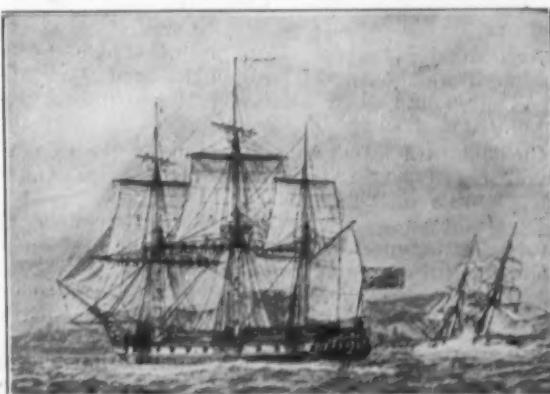
This was followed by some verbal skirmishing by Robert Treat Paine of Massachusetts, and by Zubly, Rutledge and Gadsden.

Silas Deane of Connecticut who seemed to be amused by this skirmish observed: "It is like the man that was appointed to tell the dream and the interpretation of it. The expense is to be estimated, without knowing what the fleet shall be, or whether any."

Christopher Gadsden then took up the cudgel for the Rhode Island resolution by remarking: "The design is, to throw it into ridicule. It should be considered, out of respect to the Colony of Rhode Island who desired it."

Since most of the delegates, on that day at least, were against the appointing of a committee all further discussion on the Navy was temporarily concluded.

Six days later, October 13, 1775, the Rhode Island suggestion was again discussed by Congress. And after some discussion Congress passed a resolution



The American Brig Cabot Chased Ashore by HMS Milford, in March 1777.

which provided "That a swift sailing vessel, to carry ten carriage guns, and a proportionate number of swivels with 80 men, be fitted, and with all possible despatch for a cruise of three months, and that the commander be instructed to cruise eastward for intercepting such transports as may be laden with warlike stores and other supplies for our enemies, and for such other purposes as the Congress shall direct. That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare and estimate the expense, and lay the same before the Congress and to contract with proper persons to fit out the vessel. Further that another vessel be fitted out for the same purpose, and that the said Committee report their opinion of a proper vessel, and also an estimate of the expense." This was the first Continental Congressional step toward the creating of an American Navy.

ON October 21, 1775, when the Congress was debating trade and commerce, George Wythe of Virginia after describing the virtues of trade and commerce suddenly drove a wedge for an American Navy by posing some questions. "Why should not America have a Navy? No maritime power near the seacoast can be safe without it. It is no chimera. The Romans suddenly built one in their Carthaginian War. Why not we lay a foundation for a Navy? We abound with fir, iron ore, tar, pitch, turpentine; we have all the materials for the construction of a navy."

This aroused the enthusiasm of Christopher Gadsden who got up and said: "I am for a navy, and I think the shutting of our ports for a time will help us to a navy."

Silas Deane of Connecticut, John Langdon of New Hampshire and Christopher Gadsden of South Carolina who made up the Committee of Three, on October 30, 1775, reported that they had arranged for the purchase of the merchant ship Black Prince of 450 tons, which was later commissioned the Alfred, and for the buying of the ship Sally of the same size, which was commissioned the Columbus. These two vessels were the first of the American Navy.

After approving the purchase of these two vessels, on October 30, 1775, the Congress then passed a resolution that provided "That two other armed vessels be fitted out with all expedition; the one to carry not exceeding 20 guns, and the other not exceeding 36 guns, with a proportionate number of swivels and men, to be employed in such manner, for the protection and defence of the United Colonies, as the Congress shall direct. And that the Committee consist of seven and therefore that four new members be now elected to be added to the former Committee—four being a quorum."

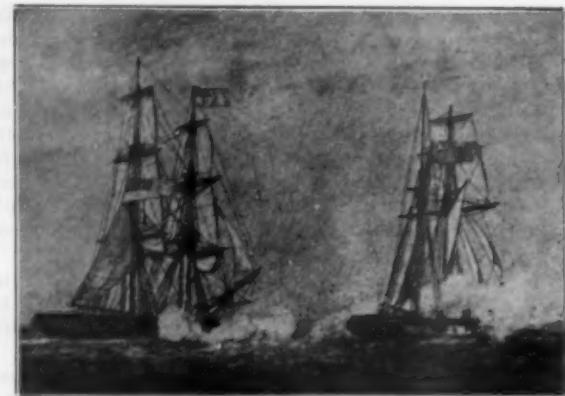
Accordingly, Stephen Hopkins of Rhode Island, Joseph Hewes of North Carolina, Richard Henry Lee of Virginia and John Adams of Massachusetts were appointed members of the Committee.

Cloaked with Congressional authority the Committee of Seven set out and bought the brigs Andrea Doria and Cabot.

These four vessels, the Alfred, the Columbus, the Andrea Doria, and the Cabot made up the first squadron of the United States Navy.

After the purchase of these vessels the Committee of Seven wrote the first rules for the government of the American Navy. These they submitted to Congress on November 23, 1775, and a couple of days later, after making some alterations, were adopted by Congress.

Among the rules one provided that divine service be



American Brig Andrea Doria as she Captured HMS Racehorse off Puerto Rico.

held aboard ship every day. And Rule 3 provided that "If any one shall be heard to swear, curse, or blaspheme the name of God, the Commander is strictly to punish them for every offense, by causing them to wear a wooden collar, or some shameful badge of distinction, for so long as he shall judge proper. If he be a commissioned officer, he shall forfeit one shilling for each offence, and a warrant or inferior officer, six pence. He who is guilty of drunkenness, if a seaman, shall be put in irons until he is sober, but if an officer, he shall forfeit two day's pay."

ON December 22, 1775, Congress approved the commissioning of the four vessels. At the same time it approved the Committee's appointment of Ezek Hopkins as Commander in Chief of the Fleet as well as their appointment as captains, Dudley Saltonstall of the Alfred, Nicholas Biddle of the Andrea Doria, John Burrows Hopkins of the Cabot, and Abraham Whipple of the Columbus. John Paul Jones was appointed a First Lieutenant on the Alfred.

The 24, later 20 gun, ship Alfred while under the command of Captain E. Hinman, on March 9, 1778, was captured on the high seas by H.B.M. ships the 20 gun Ariadne and the 14 gun Ceres. Shortly after she was commissioned in 1775, and lying off Philadelphia, the Alfred displayed the first Colonial flag aloft an American naval vessel. This flag was hoisted by John Paul Jones. And the flag bore this motto: "Don't Tread on Me."

The 14 gun brig Andrea Doria was burnt by her crew on the Delaware Bay in 1777 to prevent her from being captured by the British. She was the first American naval vessel to receive a salute by a foreign power. This took place at St. Eustatia, Dutch West Indies. The Dutch governor was subsequently removed for what was then considered an indecency.

The 14 gun brig Cabot, under the command of Captain J. Olney, as she was being chased by H.B.M. 32 gun frigate Milford in March 1777 was driven ashore on Nova Scotia. Her crew which abandoned her made their escape in a fishing schooner. She was refloated and taken over by the Royal Navy. Four years later, 1781, she was sold out of service.

The ship Columbus, under the command of Captain Abraham Whipple, on April 1, 1778, as she was being chased by British men-of-war was beached on Point Judith, Rhode Island, and then burnt by her crew.

NO people in history have passively endured a garrison state for long no matter how tightly strapped by slavery. Today in all of the Soviet satellite states there is a growing tension, a resentment that at times bursts a bond here, a cord there. It is growing daily.

It is a climate of rebellion, sometimes manifest in dormant non-cooperation such as in the arts and sciences—an occasional lecture that has the officials scurrying frantically for a public apology; a shortage of farm quotas that ruptures rationing; a derailed train, sand in machinery, a religious demonstration, a murdered official.

of wild promises. He talked about increasing the basic food commodities 200 to 300 per cent in two years—a wholly unrealistic goal. Experts say that to provide only 30 per cent more food for the Soviet empire, it would be necessary to import from the West.

Reports from Bratislava tell of a meat scarcity which requires housewives to stand in line for as long as ten hours to buy tiny portions. Police raid trains in search of food being withheld from delivery quotas for big profits on the black market. Eggs, which should be plentiful, are almost unobtainable in the provinces. Canned beef is mixed with whale meat, and because of primitive canning methods is inedible for the most part.

As the rural population, in spite of intensive industrialization, still accounts for slightly more than two-thirds of the total population of Rumania, the attitude of the peasants toward Communism there is of vital importance.

The Rumanian peasant is even more stubborn against collectivism than the Slav. It is, therefore, not surprising

that after eight years of Communist rule in Rumania, less than ten per cent of the peasants are members of collective farms.

To measure the full import of this confession of failure on the farm front, it must be borne in mind that the Communist rulers themselves admit that so long as the resistance of the peasants to collectivization is not overcome, there can be no hope of establishing Communism in Rumania.

A more crushing defeat for Communism is hardly conceivable, for it means that the tactics of inciting the poor against the rich, of whipping up envy and hatred, have failed utterly among the Rumanian peasants.

The satirical paper *Urzica* in a mood of unusually

SATELLITE SHORTAGES

By RAYMOND SCHUESSLER

All this tension cannot be hidden behind the Iron Curtain, for it seeps through not only by word of mouth, but is evident in bold face print in Soviet magazines, newspapers, lectures and party directives.

The constant exodus of refugees is proof of revolution. But those who have stayed to fight offer greater proof. *Pravda*, the Pilsen Communist newspaper of June 5, 1953, reported: "Pictures of Czech statesmen in the town hall are alleged to have been torn down and pictures of the imperialist agent Benes (the late President) hoisted in their places. The people were incited to commit acts of violence. Followers of the American gangsters publicly trod under foot pictures in memory of Stalin and Gottwald and disgraced the Soviet flag."

Although the Communists have made a strenuous effort to turn the people away from churches and religious faith, it is noteworthy that these efforts not only failed with the non-Communists but also with the members of the Red party.

The people in Czechoslovakia, believers as well as non-believers, followed with great sympathy the resistance shown by the clergy. The Communists ranted, "The sudden appearance of all sorts of people in the Church where they never showed up before and where they do not belong, is nothing else than a political demonstration. How far their insolence goes we may best see from the fact that in the religious processions participated also crowds of people of different denominations who do not believe at all in it, but are using it for their hostile manifestations against the state."

Evidence is piling up that Soviet Russia is facing the greatest food and agricultural crisis in its 35 years of Communist rule. And the situation is as critical in the satellite ring as in Russia. Poland and Hungary, which produce surpluses in some agricultural products, cannot meet the needs of their own people because they must ship in exhausting volume to Russia. The livestock herds number fewer than in 1918.

Russia's agricultural director has turned to emergency measures to meet the shortages which are causing unrest in the puppet states. Khrushchev has made several visits to Prague and Warsaw and made a lot



The Wilhelmstrasse in East Berlin Shortly After Soviet Authorities Declared Martial Law to Quell Anti-Soviet Uprisings.

sincere Communist self-criticism recently carried a cartoon showing a band of satanic kulaks dancing merrily on the head of a bewildered Communist official.

The result of the Communist agricultural policy in Czechoslovakia is a shortage of food so serious that the Government, unable to meet its obligations under the rationing system, was finally compelled to abolish rationing in 1953. Antonin Zapotocky, the president of the republic, indirectly admitted this when he said: "You know where the shoe pinches, and what our wants are. It is to supply our people with food, meat, etc. It would be useless to conceal from ourselves that we haven't yet overcome all these shortcomings and that we haven't produced all that is required to satisfy fully all the needs of our citizens."

THE Minister of Agriculture also admitted the bankruptcy of the present farm policy when he declared: "To restrict the production of small and middle-sized farmers and kulaks in the interest of further collectivization is a mistake. Such a measure will actually reduce the food supplies of the people."

The average satellite worker has even more grounds for complaint than the average peasant. The farmer is at least well fed and clothed (home weaving and tailoring are by no means a lost art in Eastern Europe). This we know by the admitted failure of forcible deliveries. The farmer apparently keeps what he needs for his own consumption while the urban population goes hungry and cold.

To say the wages of the average Rumanian worker are pitifully low is merely stating in another form that he suffers from the widespread material shortages, which no increase in paper wages would alleviate.

Absenteeism has been the most effective weapon used by the workers of Czechoslovakia against the regime. This resistance to Communist demands disrupted the whole economic planning and played a major role in the economic crash which brought about the currency reform in 1953. As their newspapers reported:

"Unjustified absenteeism in six months of 1952 resulted in the loss of 2,906,000 work shifts with which a whole new city could have been built."

Despite the slave-driving measures of the Red government in Bulgaria, sabotage is high. The Red party press divulges: "Secretly and timidly, the enemy puts sand in the machinery, damages equipment, wrecks trains, writes slogans on walls, sends threatening letters to our leading workers."

Of the Bulgarian intellectuals who have survived, many are shying away from current political and cultural issues in order to avoid trouble. The resultant stagnation of intellectual and artistic pursuits has become a serious problem to the party. Production has been so devitalized that no literary works were found in Bulgaria worthy of awards for 1952.

Under these conditions many writers and artists in Czechoslovakia have ceased their activity because they could not submit to the dictate of the party. Those who tried to resist were either silenced or prosecuted. On July 4, 1952, 15 writers and intellectuals were sentenced to five to 22 years on charges of "high treason and espionage."

Unable to produce anything capable of meeting both the standards of good literature and the demands of the Communist hierarchy, many Rumanian novelists, poets and playwrights have simply ceased to write. The repeated exhortations of the Red press to produce literary works pass unheeded. And the new novelists



Soviet Tanks Protect Government Buildings in Violent Labor Outbreak Against Red Rules in East Germany.

who have emerged have not produced anything but mechanical efforts to comply with the party directives in order to earn their daily bread.

Of course, there is no reason to question the correctness of official statistics showing impressive figures for the number of books printed in Rumania nowadays. But a closer examination will reveal that the bulk of published material consists of translations of Russian books, technical handbooks, or reprints of expurgated Rumanian classics, not to mention popular propaganda booklets. Original works are rare.

Even more serious from the Communist point of view is the situation in the world of scholars and teachers. Novels do not have to be delivered daily, but lectures do. The regime is therefore forced to employ a great many Rumanian scholars whose views are not compatible with Marxism. Every now and then they are violently taken to task, but most get away with public apology and a promise which does not seem always to be kept—to do better in the future.

As we have seen, literature, the press, the universities show serious deficiencies. And even the fountain-

(See SATELLITE, Page 31)



Rioting in East Berlin Brings Martial Law by Soviet Officials.

A QUICK LOOK at the roster of trustees, advisers and research committee men of the Committee for Economic Development discloses that representatives of some of America's largest industrial and financial enterprises are members of this organization. A second look should convince even those who are not too familiar with the names of individuals in the economic field that here is a gathering of prominent New Deal economists ostensibly cooperating with a number of leaders of free enterprise.

Actually, such cooperation is gravely perilous because New Dealism is Fabian socialism, and because government intervention—price fixing, Federal subsidies, deficit spending, government lending programs, government guarantee programs, etc.—gradually sap the strength of free enterprise and will eventually de-

the government, such as State, Commerce, Interior, and that its administrator have cabinet status" (p. 112).

It was Mr. Hoffman's idea that our businessmen, advised by New Deal economists, do their own planning for preventing unemployment in the postwar period in order to forestall coercive government measures. Yet, as a means of realizing those measures which would give the consumers buying power, CED's economic and financial advisers recommended government intervention which by its very nature interferes with the normal adjustments of a free economy.

On CED's first board of directors there was the left-wing William Benton who headed the Voice of America at a time at which it was thoroughly infiltrated by collectivists. The board also included W. L. Clay-

SOCIALIST VIRUS ATTACKS BUSINESSMEN

By DR. FELIX WITTMER

stroy it. For those among us who know that the New Deal—politically, economically, financially, and otherwise—was the revolution imposed upon America from above, it is not easy to realize the fact that such a large number of successful businessmen have so consistently and so completely fallen victims to the Fabian socialist blandishments of the mixed economy advocates. It is of course one thing to be a successful businessman, and quite another to understand the roots of business success and the consequences of artificial business stimuli.

Just as in our moral life we will eventually be punished if we do not abide by the simple tenets of the Ten Commandments, we suffer deterioration and death politically and economically if we deviate from the fundamentals of the Constitution (which limits government), and the laws of the free market economy. A study of any dozen of CED publications discloses that CED economists pay lip service to free enterprise while in reality they favor financial and economic measures which support and aggravate the deadly bureaucracy of an omnipotent government.

CED economists talk about alleviation of the tax burden, but at the same time champion government policies which in themselves would require heavy taxation. They have failed to take a stand against a union labor monopoly which chokes the constitutional liberties of the individual; they fail to warn against the totalitarian poison of creeping socialism.

The man who conceived the idea of CED, and who founded the organization, Paul Gray Hoffman, was one of the New Deal's most prolific spenders of the taxpayers' money. As head of ECA (European Cooperation Administration) he went to the extreme of proposing American financial contributions to the (mostly socialistic) European economy as a permanent American policy. In "Peace Can Be Won" (1951), Mr. Hoffman recommended "most urgently to the American people and to Congress that an Overseas Economic Administration be formed" and that this administration "have equal rank with the other departments of



Dr. Wittmer

ton and Chester C. Davis who were identified with the New Deal policies. Two of Mr. Hoffman's chief CED economists have been Gardiner C. Means and Donald H. Wallace.

Who's Who in America states that Gardiner C. Means was economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture in the early New Deal days, 1933-1935. At the same time, Professor Means served as Member of Consumers Advisory Board with the NRA, which the Supreme Court declared unconstitutional. 1935-1939 he was Director of the National Resources Commission, and then became economic adviser to the National Resources Planning Board.

Donald H. Wallace, until recently on CED's Research Advisory Board, served on Frances Perkins' staff in the U. S. Department of Labor. From there he moved over to the OPA. In the crucial years of 1943-1946 he was economic adviser to the deputy price administrator in the OPA.

Mr. Hoffman himself has been active in the National Planning Association (NPA), which P. E. P., the Political Economic Policy Commission of Great Britain's (Socialist) Fabian Society, on April 21, 1942,

Among conservatives who are at this time serving on CED's Board of Trustees there are its Treasurer, Thomas Roy Jones, President, Daystrom, Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.; F. C. Crawford, Chairman of the Board, Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; Benjamin F. Fairless, Chairman of the Board, United States Steel Corporation, New York City; Clarence Francis, General Foods Corporation, New York City; H. J. Heinz, II, President H. J. Heinz Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Leroy A. Lincoln, Chairman of the Board, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City; Elmer L. Lindseth, President, The Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. Spencer Love, Chairman of the Board, Burlington Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., and Don G. Mitchell, Chairman of the Board, Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., New York City.

termed "P. E. P.'s counterpart in the United States."

William L. Batt, of Philadelphia, who was in and out of one Government bureau after another from 1933 (starting with NRA) until 1945, a past president of NPA, belonged to CED's Research Committee.

CHESTER C. DAVIS, a principal NPA sponsor, served on CED's original board, and is now with the Ford Foundation, of which Paul Hoffman is board Chairman. NPA sponsor Wayne C. Taylor and NPA chairman Hans Christian Sonne, became CED trustees.

One might fill a book with quotations from CED publications to demonstrate CED's intrinsic faith in the beneficial role of big government as the controlling guide of business. CED's statement of 1944 on the "Bretton Woods Proposals," for instance, prepared by such New Dealers as William Benton, Gardner Cowles, and Beardley Ruml, recommended "the approval of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development," and also urged that "at an appropriate time, which would not delay its approval, its powers be broadened." International government lending in the sure knowledge that a great many of the loans amount to donations is of course the global corollary to domestic "redistribution of funds."

"A Postwar Federal Tax Plan for High Employment," published by CED in 1944, suggested that "taxes . . . should rise progressively with ability to pay—that is, as individual income increases." No ceiling was to be set on these taxes. The recommendation fits the Marxian bill and the New Deal's philosophy of "tax and spend, spend and tax."

John Maurice Clark, of Columbia University, in "Demobilization of Wartime Economic Controls," a CED volume, published in 1944, approvingly reports on changing government activities to "taking responsibility for repairing deficiencies in the energizing of economic activity as a whole or, failing that, for rescue work." A Keynesian deficit spender, Clark suggested "increase in subsidized private consumption." (Emphasis supplied.) ". . . we have food stamps, school lunches, assisted housing, and free health services," Clark asserts. "It seems to be manifest destiny that the amount of such services should be increased." There is no determined stand against the ominous swelling of big government which germinates state socialism. There is no opposition to the fallacy of the New Deal's "mixed economy" philosophy.

"Jobs and Markets. How to Prevent Inflation and Depression in the Transition," published by CED in 1946, suggests extension of price control. It is a sweeping endorsement of Federal government intervention. "The government should be ready," the document contends, "with a large shelf of public-works projects that can be quickly started and quickly stopped . . . The monetary authorities should be enabled to expand or contract the money supply to stimulate or limit demand" (pp. 120, 121).

CHARTING a Course for Tariff Policy" (1954), one of the latest policy statements of CED, states: "At the Federal level, the Department of Labor takes a special interest in depressed areas and advises in the establishment of diversification programs. The Defense Department is required by Executive Order to give special attention to labor surplus areas in placing contracts. The Federal government may grant accelerated tax amortization privilege for the expansion in labor surplus areas of industrial facilities essential for defense. And the Small Business Administration has authority to make or to participate with private institutions in making loans, ranging up to \$150,000,

CED trustees who have been moving in the orbit of the New-Fair Deal include Gardner Cowles, CED's Vice Chairman and President of the Des Moines Register and Tribune, and of Cowles Magazines, Inc., New York City; Frank Altschul, New York City; William Benton, Chairman of the Board, Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., New York City; Sarah G. Blanding, President, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; James F. Brownlee, Partner, J. H. Whitney & Co., New York City; W. L. Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; James B. Conant, U. S. High Commissioner for Germany, Bonn, Germany; Chester C. Davis, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Mark F. Ethridge, Publisher, The Courier-Journal and the Louisville Times, Louisville, Ky.; Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont's U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.; Philip L. Graham, The Washington Post and Times Herald, Washington, D. C.; Paul G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Board Studebaker-Packard Corporation, Los Angeles, Cal., and Chairman of the Fund for the Republic; Roy E. Larsen, President, Time, Inc., New York City; Robert A. Lovett, Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., New York City; Eugene Meyer, The Washington Post and Times Herald, Washington, D. C.; Raymond Rubicam, Scottsdale, Ariz.; Beardley Ruml, New York City; Harry Scherman, Chairman of the Board, Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc., New York City; Harper Sibley, Sibley Farms, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Christian Sonne, Chairman of the Board, Amsinck, Sonne & Co., New York City; Robert Gordon Sproul, President, The University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Frank Stanton, President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City; Anna Lord Strauss, New York City, Chairman of the Fund for the Republic's "Freedom Agenda Project."

to small concerns for expansion or diversification."

Such statements, in which CED publications abound express the belief that it is the duty of the Federal Government to act as the benefactor and rescuer of "government keep me" groups. They do not question from where all this money comes, nor what moral or Constitutional right our Government has to take this money from citizens who are supposed to have equal rights, with the give-me groups.

CED philosophy substitutes the allegedly superior wisdom of government officials for the initiative of self-reliant enterprisers. It fails to recognize that government in itself is not productive and, in order to operate, must deprive the productive elements of the population of a substantial part of their justly acquired gains. Such, in time, destroys incentive.

CED does not realize that the numerous government activities which it endorses shift men from the productive area to activities which, in the long perspective, hamper production. It does not understand that its recommendations drain our once free economy of monetary resources which might otherwise be employed for the creation of new enterprises and increased prosperity.

The good intentions and sense of responsibility which move the CED staff are here not questioned. Nor is there any insinuation of planned subversiveness. But CED is obviously unaware of the fact that government is not meant to tell anyone how to run his private affairs, and that by handing over more power to government by means of excessive taxation or otherwise we may deprive the people of America of their only source of prosperity. That source is our freedom to pursue private enterprise as we see fit and to accept the consequences of our individual actions, be they success or failure. CED evidently does not know that we have been in the process of being strangled and enslaved by the phantom of a Federal Robin Hood-Santa Claus, who robs before he gives, who squeezes and squanders the resources of the independent and thrifty.

WHICH really serves the public best: privately operated power companies or public owned plants, politically-controlled by "power bureaus"? Does "public power" or "private power" serve the people best? Logically, the only true answer to this question would have to come from people who had undergone experience with *both* "private" and "public" electric power.

Such an area is Stevens County, Washington, which has been served by *both* public and private power. It was clear, however, that the area was not large enough to supply a field in which both could operate with utmost efficiency. Therefore, an election was held last

success formula. Why? Largely, because the issue has uniformly been presented to the people in such a way as to mislead and confuse them. The very term "public power," like "public school," suggests something close to the heart of democracy. If you give it a correct name—such as "socialistic power"—the people will realize that the American way is individual ownership and operation of electric power, as well as all other aspects of a free economy. Just as the term "public power" makes this form of socialism sound democratic and attractive, so the term "private power" suggests that when free enterprise runs the utilities it is for the benefit of "private interests" rather than for the public good.

In campaigning for "public power," the socialist-minded demagogues have advocated their system as one in which "the people own and operate the electric utilities." A "people's government" exists in China, Russia and other Red Satellite countries and the governments own and operate all utilities, and everything else. It is part and parcel of dictatorships. But they do not let the people in on the "secret" that under this system the people pay

November, (1955). The issue was: Shall the private power company be authorized to buy out the "public utility district"? Stated another way, the issue was: Shall the private power company be given a complete "monopoly" of the distribution and sale of electric power throughout the county?

The champions of "public power" could not ask for a more favorable place to conduct a "test of strength." The Pacific Northwest—Oregon and Washington particularly—has long been the stronghold of political advocates for public power. In this hot-bed of pro-public power propaganda, such talented politicians as Senators Morse and Neuberger of Oregon, and Magnuson and Jackson of Washington, have made careers out of flaying the bugaboo of "private power monopoly," while exalting the blessings of a bureaucratic (government) operated public utility.

Oregon to an overwhelming degree, and Washington to a somewhat lesser extent, have been "traditionally" Republican states. They lie next door to California and Idaho, which latter two have solid delegations of four Republican senators. Yet, all four of the Oregon-Washington senators are Democrats whose sole claim to distinction is their tiresome, and also tiresome, "championship" of public power. Richard Neuberger won a narrow victory in 1954 by parroting the stale and shrill demagoguery of the ineffable Wayne Morse who never tires of warning the people "the big, bad power trust will exploit you, if you don't watch out."

Morse is easily the Senate's most "talkingest" member—with Senator Langer of North Dakota not even a close second. Morse probably talks longer and often-er, both on and off the Senate floor, than any average half-dozen senators. Yet, the running of a fine tooth comb through his millions of words of speech-making turns up scarcely a single instance of his warning about the "enemy within our gates" private power projects. Morse openly gives the impression that there is no Communist menace in our midst. There is only the threat of the "greedy power trust."

Attacking the "power monopoly" has been a politically profitable pastime since the days of Theodore Roosevelt. Demagogues have tagged it as a "sure-fire"

more taxes. All "public power projects" are tax-exempt. Ordinary citizens must always pay more taxes for the "privilege" of "enjoying" the "luxury" of public power, which is always a parasite upon the community. Tennessee has progressed backwards during T. V. A., other states forging ahead. In every state where they are permitted to operate, the private power companies are among the biggest taxpayers. These taxes aid in advancements of the states in other fields.

If the people are to understand it, the issue might well be stated this way: Do you want to take the private power utilities off the tax rolls, making them

PEOPLE REPUDIATE "PUBLIC POWER"

By DR. DAN W. GILBERT



Dr. Dan W. Gilbert

exempt under "public ownership," and thereby greatly increase your own taxes?

THE Wayne Morses constantly nag the people with the "line": should the "people" own and operate their own power resources, or should they be turned over to the tender mercies of the "greedy private interests?" To understand the issue fairly, it should be put this way: do you want the politicians and bureaucrats who know little or nothing about the business of running an electric power industry, or do you want it under skilled business management, as are virtually all other successful industries in our free economy?

Well, they have just had the election in Stevens County, Washington. As might be expected, the citizens were treated to an intensive display of pro-public power oratorical fireworks. The Wayne Morse mouthpieces, stooges, and ambitions would-be followers in Richard Neuberger's footsteps flocked into the area to make political hay out of a situation that seemed to be deliberately set-up for public power propagandist exploitation.

But the whole thing disastrously backfired upon the public power proponents. Why? Because in Stevens County the people were in no mood to have their imaginations fired with visions of "the blessings of public power" on the one hand and "the threat of private power exploitation" on the other. Theories meant nothing to them. They had *lived* with public power—and they had *lived* with private power. They had been served by *both*. So how did they vote? 71% of the people voted to have the Washington Water Power Company buy out the Public Utility District (PUD, as it is familiarly known in the Pacific Northwest). The people voted to rid themselves of the "blessing" of PUD. They voted deliberately to let the accursed (by Morse and Co.) "power trust" establish a "power monopoly" in their area. The vote wasn't even close: 5,009 to 2,028.

Stevens County is not large. But it is in the heart of the pro-public power area. There is no reason to doubt that the results supply a fair test of how people feel, when they have had experience with both public and private power. The Spokane *Spokesman-Review*, one of the most influential newspapers in Eastern Washington, the area known as the "Inland Empire," commented: "The vote has regional and national significance. . . . The vaunted political power of the public power extremists in this region has been shattered."

The vote, doubtless, will be widely interpreted as a harbinger of what will happen to the Wayne Morse-Neuberger political dynasty, which has virtually kept the Pacific Northwest in demagogic bondage through the shrewd exploitation of the "public power" red herring. Morse comes up for reelection in 1956. Reports from Oregon indicate that the people have grown weary of this political counterpart of Charlie Chaplin vaudeville antics: whereby Senator Morse has played the "three brass monkeys" role of being deaf, dumb, and blind to the internal menace of Communism, while he has gone into a St. Vitus dance of fearful alarm whenever someone conveniently raised the "ghost" of "private power monopoly," which according to Morse is a bigger menace to the Bill of Rights than all the Communist propagandists this side of Moscow. While he has never said it in just those words, this is the impression you get from wading through a few hundreds of thousands of words of his endless outpourings on the subject.

The "test vote" in Stevens County is doubtless causing some consternation in the national camp of the socialistic "dealers." For many wearisome months, ex-



Senators Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger, of Oregon, Advocates of "Public Power" Projects.

President Truman, with notable assists from Harriman, Stevenson, and Kefauver, has been trying to warm up the "public versus private power" or "Big Business" issue as the basis for all-out war on the Eisenhower Administration. The big brass of the Democrat leftwing is still breathing heavily upon the Dixon-Yates matter, refusing to recognize that it has long since become a dead and defunct issue.

THE Trumans and Eleanor Roosevelts continue to brand the Eisenhower Administration as "an enemy of public power." (In the Morse lexicon, be it remembered, "an enemy of public power" is far more dangerous and "truly subversive" than any Communist, or anyone else, for that matter, unless he be a "McCarthyite").

The truth, of course, is that President Eisenhower has never stood against public power. He has merely stood for the right of the people in the states and local communities to decide for themselves whether they want public power or private power, or a combination of the two. In the light of how the people voted in Stevens County, however, it can readily be seen why the Morses regard the friends of a public vote on the matter as, in fact, "enemies of public power." The Stevens County vote suggests that the real enemies of public power are the people themselves.

The people are always against all forms of Socialism and Communism. A free election in Russia would turn the Red rulers out of power. The free election in Stevens County took the bureaucrats out of the power business, and gave the utilities back to the people who know how to run them for the benefit of the whole community.

Public power, so-called, has been put over on the American people, for the most part, without the sanction of the people themselves. In some areas, "federal power" has been imposed from Washington, without even consulting the will of the people in the communities affected. The people of our whole country have been taxed to supply tax-free public power to selected "districts," "areas," and "authorities" marked off by the bureaucrats as "fields of experimentation." The Tennessee Valley was deliberately turned into a testing ground for the development of a public power "yardstick" which was to be used as a club over the heads of private utilities, whose rates include large sums paid in taxes, while the "measuring rod" rates in the TVA can be made artificially low, since most

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THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 10)

nature, not pertaining to loyalty, subversion or security matters, and that for the most part the individual concerned has no opportunity to comment thereon."

The new ruling, it was indicated, would bar from a soldier's security file any derogatory information that has not been fully substantiated.

The Army has been going over its security regulations since some members of the Senate Constitutional Rights (Henning) Committee have been critical of the rules of the Army, Navy and all Government departments after hearing witnesses say the handling of their cases had placed them under a cloud for employment.

The Senate Committee counsel had contended that the Army was usurping powers of civilian courts in ruling on activities and associations of inductees that occurred while they were in private life.

Democrat sniping and harpooning of the attempts of the Eisenhower administration to rid the Government payrolls of security risks which Communist penetration began under the New Deal, has apparently caused the Communist Party in the United States to take heart anew, and there are already indications that its leaders will attempt to stage a come-back in the way of open activity.

A two-day national conference of 150 Communist wheel-horses at the Yugoslav-American Hall in New York City in recent weeks, issued a statement over the signature of William Z. Foster, Party national chairman who has been indicted, but has never been tried on charges of conspiracy to advocate the overthrow of our government.

Pro-Alien Leftwing in All Out Attack

The Foster statement said "the Bill of Rights, terribly mutilated by the 'cold war' and the McCarthyism witch hunt—and still a danger—is slowly being restored."

The statement referred to the surrender of two Communists wanted by authorities on 1951 indictments for conspiracy to teach overthrow of the government, as "an expression of confidence in the rising democratic strength of the American people."

The group's statement said the "Communists fight for the democratic rights of all, and seek to advance their Socialist ideals openly in the American market place of opinion."

Democratic National Committee Chairman Paul Butler has belittled the accomplishments of the Eisenhower administration in ridding the government of employees with possible Red leanings or connections and he has coined a new phrase—"security risk numbers racket," referring to figures recently released on the number of persons dropped from Government rolls under the security program. Other Democrats, including Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Presidential hopeful from Michigan, have attacked the McCarran-Walter Immigration act which was passed by Congress over the veto of President Truman, to safeguard our shores against an influx of alien subversives. Other Democrat Presidential aspirants, Adlai Stevenson, Averill Harriman and Estes Kefauver have joined the parade with attacks on the security program as created by the McCarran-Walter Act, and in attacks on the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act. McCarran and Walter, authors of the acts, were both Democrats.

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, of Mo., Democratic chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights, and his committee counsel, also from



United Press Photo

Victor Reuther, Brother and Assistant to Walter Reuther, CIO, Rants at Immigration Laws, Calls for Change in Entry Quotas.

Truman's home state of Missouri, have been attacking "guilt by kinship" in hearings before a Democrat controlled committee. Sen. Hennings and Lon Hocker, the counsel, have held that "guilt by kinship" does not square with the Constitution. Hocker even resorted to the Bible, reading from the 18th chapter of Ezekiel, "The son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son."

The Bible quotation as well as reference to the Constitution and marriage vows were brought in during questioning of Jerome Fenton, chief of the Pentagon's security programs. Mr. Fenton properly pointed out that it is important to keep in mind whether the kinship or other association has resulted in influence that might create a security risk.

Attack on Government Security Firings

Democrats have been particularly irked at Civil Service Commission figures on the number of security risk discharges. In a recent report Philip Young, Commission chairman, told the Senate Committee that 3,685 persons were discharged under the security pro-



United Press Photo

U. S. Catholic Priest, Fr. Marcellus White, Freed in China After Three Years of Torture and Confinement as "Spy."

gram between May 28, 1953, and September 30, 1955. He told the Hennings committee that approximately three-fourths of them never knew why they were dropped. He said the Commission maintains a file of about two million persons "affiliated with some sort of subversive organization or activity."

The Hennings committee learned however, that there is some pretty strong sentiment in the States to protect our system of government from subversives seeking to get on tax supported payrolls. Of course an attempt was made to twist the findings to show that the Attorney General's "list of subversive organizations" is being misapplied. Mr. Hocker, the committee counsel, injected that court decisions indicated the list gave no absolute ground for barring or dismissing a person from a job because of membership in any of the more than 200 organizations so listed. What few subversives that were dismissed by the Truman Administration were let out by department heads basing their claims on the D. J. subversive lists first started by Attorney General Biddle. None of the Democrats found fault then.

Witnesses, including law enforcing officials, showed they had not accepted the list as the sole factor in determining security risk cases, as is so often implied by opponents of the security program, but they pointed out that they used it as one of the factors in probing the measurement of loyalty. The subversive list was composed after months of investigations of the various organizations prior to listings.

American Bar Calls for End to Dodging Lawyers

Smythe Gambrell, president of the American Bar Association, was quick to defend the recent action of the Bar Association in including on its application forms, a request for information concerning possible membership of applicants in organizations on the D. J. subversive list. Gambrell added, "We want no member whose purpose is to destroy our laws and our country." He also defended the Bar Association's recommendation that attorneys invoking the Fifth Amendment be disbarred. He said, "Any man who seeks to be an officer of the court comes with bad grace if he will not say whether he has been a member of an organization that seeks to destroy the law he is pledged to uphold."

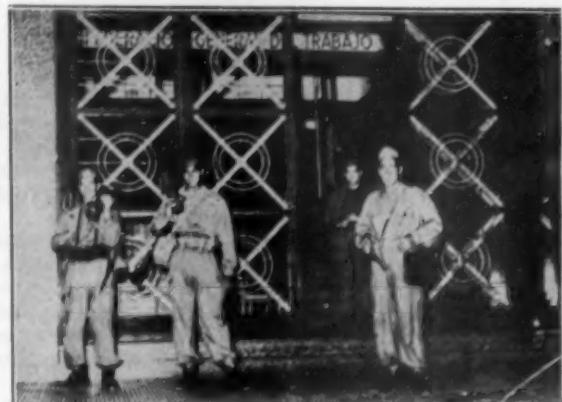
The practice of some courts to find out whether prospective jurors are members of alleged subversive organizations was defended by Justice David W. Peck, head of the Appellate division of New York's Supreme Court.

Gov. "Soapy" Williams testified before the Senate Judiciary committee advocating the scrapping of the present quota system of the McCarran-Walter immigration law and favored substituting a general quota.

Sen. Herbert Lehman, New York Democrat, author of a proposal to kill the McCarran act and enact his liberalized proposal in its stead, said, "The McCarran-Walter Act represents a pyramid of unfounded fears—fear of foreigners, fear of criminals, fear of Communists and anarchists and even fear of naturalized American citizens."

Victor Reuther, brother of Walter Reuther and assistant to Walter, the head of the C. I. O. testified that the law is "too rigid."

Sen. Lehman who is spearheading the drive to sabotage the law has conceded there is little chance of making any drastic change in it, by this Congress. The original law was written and sponsored by two Democrats, and passed by a Democratic controlled Congress, but "liberal" Democrats are now attempting to cut it to pieces.



United Press Photo
Armed Soldiers Guard Labor Federation Building in Buenos Aires Following General Strike Against Provisional Government.

The American Legion has let it be known that it will vigorously oppose changing the law as advocated. Crete Anderson, testifying for the Legion, told the Senate Committee that the act has preserved American institutions and safeguards this country from those who would subvert it. He said, "Enforcement procedures have been strengthened in order to cope more adequately with the threat of subversive penetration. Loopholes and inconsistencies in the old hodge-podge immigration laws have been eliminated." The Veterans of Foreign Wars and some 126 national patriotic movements operating through the American Coalition of Patriotic Societies are also defending the law.

Government Launches Study of Risk Rules

The only Presidential candidate running his legs off, Adlais Stevenson, who jumped the gun on other Presidential contenders by working up a campaign sweat at this early date, took a crack at the security program, while addressing the annual American Jewish Congress breakfast in Chicago recently.

Declaring that "the absurdity of the situation requires no enlargement" Mr. Stevenson told the breakfasters that "the pendulum of passion will swing back." He said, "The excesses that we have endured are not necessary in order to keep dangerous people out of the Government or because we have bold demagogues and timid servants within."

A special bipartisan Committee authorized by



United Press Photo
Russian Farm Purchase Delegates Arrive in New York to Study Hybrid Corn and Farm Machinery.

Congress to look into all phases and consequences of the Government security program will be headed by Lloyd Wright, a Los Angeles attorney, a former president of the American Bar Association.

The commission is composed of Senator John C. Stennis, Democrat of Mississippi; Senator Norris Cotton, Republican of New Hampshire; Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania; Representative William M. McCulloch, Republican of Ohio; Carter L. Burgess, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and Louis S. Rothschild, Under Secretary of Commerce for Transportation.

Also, James P. McGranery, former Attorney General; Franklin D. Murphy, chancellor of the University of Kansas; Lloyd Wright, member of the board of governors of the American Bar Association; Dr. Susan B. Riley, Professor of Education at Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn.; James L. Noel, Jr., Houston attorney, and Edwin L. Meacham, former Governor of New Mexico.

Mr. Wright was elected by unanimous vote at the first meeting of the group, members of which were named by the President, the Vice President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, Mr. Reburn.

The Commission has the power of subpoena and is authorized to look into all phases of the security program.

Dissention Over Subversive Controls

Removal of ex-Senator Harry P. Cain, as a member of the Subversives Activities Control Board, sitting in the hearing in the case of the Washington Pension Union, labeled a Communist front, by the Department of Justice, is being sought by the Department.

Cain was once lined up with the U. S. Senate conservative forces strongly fighting Communists, but more recently he has become one of the principal critics of the Government's security program.

Included in the Department's request is a citation from a statement which Mr. Cain made while a Senator in appearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee when he was still a member of the conservative wing of the Republican Party. At that time he said, "I would like to point out to the committee that the Washington Pension Union is one of the most notorious Communist-front organizations in our state, and its entire high command has been identified as belonging to the Communist Party before the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee."

Mr. Cain has been holding one-man hearings concerning the so-called "Pension Union" in the State of Washington in behalf of the Control Board. He claims he discussed his qualifications in the matter involving an organization in his home state with attorneys and no objections were raised.

Leftists Sue Government To Leave Shores

An appeal may be taken by the Federal government from the decision of U. S. Judge Luther Youngdahl in Washington who has held that the State Department must disclose the information even though obtained from secret sources, upon which it bases its decision to deny an applicant a passport.

The jurist admitted that "confidential information is unquestionably important to executive officers in performing their duties, but it should be confined for use in obtaining factual data which may itself be used in the record."



United Press Photo

Kay Boyle (Novelist) and Husband Joe Frankenstein, Charge Security Firing by State Dept. Violated Their Constitutional Rights.

An appeal had been taken by Leonard M. Boudin, an attorney, who applied for and was denied a passport early last year.

Judge Youngdahl held that irreparable damage could be "wrought by the secret informer and faceless talebearer whose identity and testimony remains locked in confidential files."

While the judge's order directed the State Department to give Boudin a hearing within twenty days, the Department of Justice has asked for an extension in order to have more time to study the decision. Holding that the government's request was made in good faith, the judge granted an additional fifteen days. Meantime the government announced it would appeal the judge's order.

Boudin's application for papers to go to western Europe was denied on the grounds that he had Communist associations.

Legal action to force the State Department to issue them passports has been started in separate cases by Rockwell Kent and Anita Parkhurst Willcox, both "artists," whose applications were denied because of information of possible Communist associations.

Kent has been named as a Communist in public by Louis Budenz, former editor of the Communist Daily Worker. Kent called the State Department action an "inquisition into political beliefs."

Mrs. Willcox, along with her husband, point out in the suit in an effort to compel the State Department to grant their passports, that they have signed



United Press Photo

Havana Scene of Another Student Strike Against Government; 40 Teen-agers Arrested.

affidavits they were never members of the Communist Party. They claim their applications were turned down because of certain confidential information in State Department files and because they attended the Communists' Asian and Pacific Peace Conference in Peiping, China, in 1952.

Mrs. Willcox was the woman identified as the "angel" who posted \$10,000 bond for Harvey Matusow, multiple turnabout witness who was convicted of perjury in Texas and who is under indictment in New York.

Red Leaves on Limited Passport

Cartoonist Jacob Burch may soon know whether he will be deported, or whether he will be permitted to stay in this country and apply for citizenship. The outcome of his case hinges on the attitude of Congress to a ruling of the Attorney General suspending the deportation order.

Burch, Pulitzer prize winner, got himself embroiled with immigration officials when it was learned he had joined the Communist Party. His excuse for the act is that he had been told, he claims, that if he would join the Red Party it would aid him in selling some murals to the Soviet government, and insure continuation of commissions to draw cartoons for the Communist Party organ, the Daily Worker in New York City.

He claims the extent of his Party activity was to pay Party dues of 25¢ a week for two weeks and that he attended but a few Communist meetings. That was back in the 1930's when artists were having difficulty getting rid of their work he claims.

The cartoonist was found deportable in 1953, but the order was suspended. The Appeals Board ordered deportation proceedings ended so Burch could take steps for naturalization, but the order is subject to review by the Attorney General, who has stated "After carefully considering the matter, I have concluded that it would be more appropriate in this case to grant the alien's application for suspension . . . in order that Congress will have an opportunity to review my action as contemplated." Such action is required under the Immigration Act of 1952.

A restricted passport has been issued to Lester Rodney, an editor of the Communists' official organ the Daily Worker, in order that he can "cover the Winter Olympic games" in Italy. The passport is limited to the exact period of the games—January 1 to March 1 and entitles him to go only to Italy. Ordinarily passports are issued for a two year period.

Meantime Rockwell Kent, artist, is suing the Department of State for a passport to Europe, claiming the Department's refusal of a passport is a violation of his constitutional rights.

Kent has been active in numerous Communist movements including the International Workers Order.

Senate Committee Queries Newsmen on Reds

Thirty-five witnesses appeared before the Senate (Eastland) Internal Security Committee which held hearings in New York early in December, and the hearings were then adjourned until later.

The hearings were the outgrowth of admission of several prominent newspaper men at an earlier hearing, who had been identified with Communist organizations.

The names of the persons who were called before the Senate committee in the more recent hearings, all



United Press Photo

French Election Brings Forth Battle of Propaganda, Above Anti-Communist Picture "The Smile of the COCODile is its Strongest Weapon" Among Those Used. COCO is French Nickname for Communists.

of which were held in New York, were not disclosed, but it was learned that some of the witnesses had invoked the Fifth Amendment. Included in this group were two who admitted later that they followed this course. They were John T. McManus and James Aronson, officials of the National Guardian a leftist weekly sheet. The National Guardian is a Communist Party-line weekly, whose alien-born Communist publisher was recently deported.

McManus told reporters the line of questioning directed to him concerned the period 1943 to 1947 when he was president of the CIO-American Newspaper Guild. He hid behind the Fifth Amendment when asked if he was a Party member. He said quires were designed to get him to inform on former Guild officers, possibly identifying them as members of the Communist Party which he refused to do. MacManus has been an editorial employee of the New York Times, P. M., and other publications.

Communists Fight for Freedom to Plot

An organization "with wholly peaceful purposes" is the picture of itself the Communist Party has tried to paint before the Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court who have been hearing arguments on the Red

(See ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES, Page 28)



United Press Photo

U. N. Makes Farce of its Original Intentions by Admitting Three More Communist Countries.

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

Since the Geneva Conference of the Big Four, Russia has increased her activities in foreign affairs. She has returned to her big bully tactics by threatening force in East Germany against West Germany, in Egypt where she is egging on that country against Israel, and in the U. N. where Russia demanded seats for five of her satellites, gaining four, and vetoing Japanese membership in retaliation for the failure to seat Upper Mongolia, an integral part of Russia with the status of any of the forty-eight States in the U. S. A. Meantime Russia won another U. N. battle by forcing the selection of Yugoslavia to the Security Council.

There is a return to the blood purges in Russia where six more officials were put to death for alleged plots, covering up of misdeeds and of framing their own enemies. Two others were sentenced to 28 years imprisonment. All were from the Georgian Soviet the birthplace of Joe Stalin. Twelve received heavy sentences in Soviet Armenia on charges of rioting and fomenting a riot in October. The six persons executed in Soviet Republic of Georgia for revolutionary activities were residence bordering on Armenia, and 3,000 persons were reported by expelled from the Georgian Republic Communist Party. In Red China over 300,000 dissenters have been purged during the past year.

Reports indicate there have been many arrests and executions in the East Berlin Soviet Republic and in the Poland Soviet Republic, all of which shows that all is not too peaceful behind the Iron Curtain.

The personal tour of Bulganin and Khrushchev, top Russian leaders, of the Near and Far East, has resulted in juicy trade deals through which Russia obtains needed food stuffs and materials as well as allies, in exchange for armaments to the countries in the Near and Far East. The deals are "two-edged" in that Russia gets what she wants in return for armaments, and when arming a country wins it away from NATO, NEATO and the Asiatic Allied Pact agreements. Red technicians, necessary to train the recipients in the use and maintenance of the armaments, are also sent with the gifts. These are trained propagandists and conspirators. Replacements of the armaments must come from the source of origin, and the recipient country is thereby hog-tied to the Reds. In the meantime, Russia gains valuable information concerning the war potentialities of the recipient countries as well as of the non-Communist countries.

Molotov, Foreign Commissar of Soviet Russia, is promoting "cultural" ties with non-Communist countries in an effort to break down public resentment against the Reds, at the same time such exchanges give her own "cultural" agents access to other countries.

Prague has recently become the Red trade base for Russia and her satellites for the Near East. Czechoslovakia becomes the chief source of armaments in the Red trade deals in the Near East and China for the Far East.

Russia now has the Iron Curtain pretty well fortified to protect its own interior from possible outside attacks. In spite of Geneva, fourteen million men, from a total population of ninety million in Satellatia, are either under arms, serving as regulars, frontier guards, security units, or are receiving military train-

ing. In each of the satellite countries, military training now begins at the age of eleven. It is reported there are 75 first-line divisions (one million men), with a reserve of 45 divisions, in immediate readiness for any emergency. Russia's little step-children have approximately 3,000 aircrafts, half of which are said to be jet.

In eastern Europe Russia itself also has over 500,000 armed troops, organized into 30 divisions, 22 of which are stationed in East Germany, the remainder in Poland, Hungary and Rumania. Russia also maintains a standing army composed of 52 divisions in Western Russia, close to the borders of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Rumania. The Russian NATO forces are all directed from Moscow. Tibet, China and North Korea form an iron wall that also serves as a first line of defense for Asiatic Russia, so the Red heathens of Moscow feel pretty safe in their challenge and crack-down on the remainder of the world, so safe, as a matter of fact, that East Germany recently took over all Berlin in defiance of post-war agreements. Russia and her satellites have taken the attitude that through various methods they can now steal trade from the western powers, thereby upsetting the economy of the west.

In France the government is tottering, and the Communist bloc in the Parliament is needed by all parties aspiring to the premiership. Socialists have threatened to team up with the Reds in the creation of a compromise government. Regardless of the winning party, it is almost evident the new government will be anti-American, thereby further upsetting NATO. While the French are sparring politically in preparation for the elections to be held January 2nd, Soviet Communist spies were so freely operating that one became so brazen and was arrested. It was determined that he was a Red Polish "diplomat" caught in the act of committing espionage. Russia protested so violently that France in her weakness was forced to release him.

East German Communists are stepping up their agitation and propaganda campaign in West Germany, especially among the factory workers, attempting to disorganize West German forces in order to weaken the anti-Communist government, paving the way for a seizure. West German police were forced recently to curb 1,400 Red invaders.

Great Britain has outlawed the Communist Party of Cyprus and riots immediately broke out. In counter-action, 148 rebellionist leaders were arrested as bombings occurred in retaliation to British policy.

Eleven Communist leaders were arrested in the Philippines for fomenting Red plots to overthrow the government. Many were Red Chinese.

Red China, marking time on the battlefronts, is socializing (nationalizing) business and farms to complete its Communist system of slave government. Industry, mining, commercial and banking interests, transportation and communication systems are being confiscated by the government. Farms are now being forced into cooperatives with the pooling of lands.

Communist terrorists are reported active throughout South Asia and the Near East.



Mr. Bish

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(Continued from Page 26)

Party's appeal from the decision of the Subversive Activities Control Board requiring it to register. The Subversives Control Board found the Communist Party was a Communist-action body under the control of the Soviet Union.

Attorneys for the Party argued that the organization is neither Soviet bossed nor a conspiracy to destroy the United States.

The Solicitor General told the Court that Congress had made a proper finding that the Communist Party is "a part of the world-wide conspiracy to destroy the American form of government."

Then he inquired, "If they remain a part of that conspiracy, what rights have they?"

Under the decision from which the Reds are appealing, they are deprived of the right of holding elective office, of obtaining passports and of holding government or defense plant jobs. In addition the Party itself must label all of its publicity and propaganda and material sent through the mail and file membership lists and financial accounts. Some three hundred and ninety-five educators, ministers, writers and union officials have filed an appeal as a "friend of the court" in support of the Communist Party appeal.

The applauding of recent utterances by the Communist group, openly meeting for the first time in many months, was linked with the surrender of three secondary Communists who have been the subject of F. B. I. search for four years. They are Fred Fine, James E. Jackson, and William Norman, who surrendered within two days of each other in December. Three other underground Communists also surrendered in November. All were alternate members of the national committee of the Communist Party. They had been indicted along with 21 others of the top Red echelon in this country. They were all charged with conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of our government. Thirteen have been convicted and sentenced to jail. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and forty other bleeding hearts appealed to President Eisenhower in December to free those imprisoned.

The surrender of the last trio of the Red Party fugitives was "concocted by the Communist Party" according to U. S. Attorney Paul Williams.

This trio, along with Sidney Steinberg, fourth member who was captured in a mountain hideout earlier in the year, winds up the F. B. I. search for the presently indicted Reds. They are under \$20,000 bail.

Two of the convicted second stringers—George Blake Charney and Alexander Trachtenberg have won appeals for new trials on the basis of testimony of turnabout Harvey Matusow who swears now that he falsely testified against them at their trial.

Mrs. Marian Bachrach, sister of the former New Deal office-holder, John Abt, and public relations director, was indicted with the group, but won delays on account of ill health. A recent examination showed her capable of standing trial. Abt once a member of a Senate Committee staff and of the National Labor Relations Board and the Agricultural Department, is now the attorney for the Communist Party in its Supreme Court appeal.

No Social Security Benefits for Reds

Communists may be for a socialist government, but our Government isn't for their social security.

A ruling has just been handed down by the Social



United Press Photo
Congressman Harold Osterig (R., N.Y.) Tells News Conference How He and Two Other Americans Were Held and Harassed by East Berlin (Communist) Authorities.

Security Administration to the effect that persons employed—by the Communist Party, and its affiliates are no longer eligible for social security benefits. The decision is based on the finding of the Subversives Activities Control Board that the Communist Party is an agency of conspiracy for a foreign government. The Subversives Activities Control Board classification of the Party is on appeal to the Supreme Court. The Social Security Board points out that employees of foreign embassies, legations, etc., in this country are not covered by Social Security regulations, and since the Red Party has been placed in the foreign category, its employees are disqualified.

However, the social security ruling applies only to employees of the Party and its direct affiliates like the Daily Worker and not to known Party members who are privately employed.

Immunity for One, None for Other

The fate of the 1954 Witness Immunity Law, designed to encourage former Communists to freely testify in court about their one time Red associates with-



United Press Photo
Assistant Secretary of Army Hugh Milton Questioned by Senator Hennings Concerning Security Investigations of Servicemen.

out danger of prosecution, rests with the U. S. Supreme Court.

Forces opposing the law have told the Supreme Court that the act gives witnesses only "fictitious immunity," while the Government argues that the law gives reluctant witnesses immunity from prosecution.

The high court tests involves William Ludwig Ullman, former Air Force Major, who was the first person convicted under the new law. Ullman, also a former Treasury Department official, was accused of being a member of the Communist espionage ring in the New Deal by Elizabeth Bentley, confessed former Red courier.

When questioned by Congress concerning the charges, Ullman invoked the Fifth Amendment. After Congress passed the witness immunity law, Ullman was called before a federal grand jury and questioned again about his Communist activities. Again he refused to talk and immediately the Immunity Law was invoked giving him immunity. He continued to refuse and as a result was eventually convicted of contempt of court.

Ullman's attorney told the Court the law is unconstitutional. He argues use of immunity in a single instance might result in later "legal, economic, social and political sanctions." The Government denies "criminal or punitive sanctions" can follow granting immunity, but adds the sanctions which Ullman's attorney fears "are prophylactic measures designed to remove dangerous or unsuitable persons from areas in which they can do harm."

In another instance, even more recent, a witness before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Ellis Olim, chief of General Services Division of the Land Clearance Commission, a Chicago Municipal corporation, accepted the immunity offer, thereby classifying himself as the first in history to take advantage of the new law. Mr. Olim will testify later, evidently in connection with Communists he knew in the government. He had been called in connection with the testimony of Dr. Fuchs, confessed member of a number of Communist cells in our government during the New and Fair Deal, admitting that he had known upwards of 34 others composing the various cells, and giving the Committee their names. Olim's subpoena was continued to March 5 in Chicago, at which time the Committee will hold further hearings.

Teachers Refuse to Name Co-Members in Red Movement

A group of teachers is fighting efforts of New York City school officials to compel school employees to reveal the names of associates in education who they knew as Communists. The matter has been carried to the State Education Commissioner.

The five teachers involved in the appeal are Samuel S. Cohen, a public school principal; Harry Adler, a radio mechanics teacher; Miss Minerva R. Feinstein, a teacher clerk; Julius Nash, a biology teacher and Irving Mauer, a junior high school teacher. They are seeking a permanent order to prevent the New York City Board of Education from discharging them because, as they put it, they "refuse to inform on fellow educators."

Under a resolution of the Board of Education in New York City, the school superintendent was given authority to suspend or discharge teachers who refuse to identify other teachers they had known while both were in the Communist Party.

The five were not only discharged under this action,



United Press Photo

Mrs. Ada White, Indianapolis Housewife and Member of State Textbook Commission Charges Certain Books Are Unfit for Youth.

but also under the Feinberg law which denies teaching jobs to Communist Party members.

Attorneys for the teachers charge that the School Board's action would "make all teachers paid informers," while New York's Corporation Counsel argued that the School Board "has the right to expect every teacher to tell what he knows of the Communist conspiracy."

Dr. Charles W. Hughes, former associate professor of music at Hunter College, has won a court decision holding that he is entitled to trial on charges that led to his discharge, but legal authorities saw in the ruling little to indicate it was opening a new avenue for the 35 New York City teachers who have been previously fired for Communist Party activities.

School authorities dropped Dr. Hughes, accusing him of having been a member of the Communist Party as long ago as 1938. The state civil service law, passed in 1939, makes Communists ineligible to hold teaching positions in New York.

When he appeared before the Board of Education, Dr. Hughes admitted being a party member from 1938 to 1941, but the Board indicated it had reason to believe that his break with the Party at that time was not in good faith.

The court pointed out that the U. S. Supreme Court, in upholding New York's Feinberg law, based its decision in part on the fact that the law provided court trial of charges.

One barrier to others reopening their cases through this channel is a proviso that an appeal must be started within four months after dismissal. This Dr. Hughes did, but the remaining 35 did not.

Neither will the decision likely help two other Hunter College professors who were cited along with Dr. Hughes. Dr. V. Jerould McGill is carrying his fight through the State Education Department instead of

the courts, and Dr. Louis Weisner retired before his discharge became effective.

New York City's Board of Education has issued a report indicating that it is convinced that there are now no employees on the Board's payroll in violation of the Feinberg anti-Communist law or the Board rules promulgated under that law. The report indicates that twenty-four faculty members of four municipal colleges are still under investigation for possible links with the Communist organization. It pointed out that "No inference whatsoever is drawn as to the guilt or innocence of any employees who are investigated until the facts in each case are separately considered and evaluated by the Board's special committee."

The report, covering activities in the field over the last year, shows that 11 of the Board employees under investigation resigned or retired before or after being questioned. Thirteen employees admitted Communist ties, and eight of them were cleared as having satisfactorily broken with the Communist group involved. The cases of the five are still pending. Eighteen others were under suspicion but were cleared, the investigators holding that evidence against them was not strong enough to warrant preferring charges.

At the present time all new teachers must sign a statement swearing they are not and have never been members of the Communist Party or "if I have ever been a member of the Communist Party I have communicated that fact to the president of the college."

Mrs. Ada White, anti-Communist watchdog of the Indiana State Textbook Commission, has succeeded in having an A. B. Lippincott book on home education banned from Hoosier schools because "it infers that persons who own property are not honest, loyal and good" in her words.

Mrs. White has succeeded in having a number of books kept out of Indiana school because of Communist tinge. She once sought to have tales of Robin Hood banned from the schools because she felt his policy of "robbing the rich, and giving to the poor" followed today's Communist Party line.

Another book banned at her instigation is Macmillan Co.'s new book on health, which she charges "puts undue stress on alcoholism and narcotics addiction." Macmillan officials were quick to come up with a statement that the objection was not because of any Communist content. They said "we believe youth should be warned of these dangers (alcohol and narcotics) early."

Author Sentenced for Contempt

Harvey O'Connor, author who has been called a "paid Communist propagandist" has been fined \$500 and sentenced to a year in prison for his defiance of a Congressional committee which asked him whether he was a Communist.

O'Connor refused to answer questions of the Senate Permanent Investigations Committee.

PROSPERITY

(Continued from Page 2)

From the Department of Commerce comes the report that in America there were more consumer dollars spent in 1955 than in any other similar period in the history of the nation.

These consumer dollars—more than 250 billion of them—purchasing commodities and services, are what brought about the present-day boom. And it is a boom—make no mistake about that; so much of a boom that it has some people worried.

On the other hand, those who study the question closely say that the purchasing power of the American people will double in the next twenty-five years. This is based on the assumption that productivity in America will increase on an average of three per cent a year for the next quarter of a century. That is one per cent more than the conservatives in government allow when they say that the power of compound interest will bring about even a greater period of prosperity than is now prevalent.

There is just one fear that worries some economists, and it is this: That America may be headed for another depression because of the rapid expansion of consumer credit and other forms of debt.

Some of the best government economists say there is not much reason for serious concern about the quantity or quality of consumer debt. One expert says it is time for the nation to change its idea about debt. He says: "By and large the

growth of debt and the growth of our economy have moved hand in hand. I would not like to think of debt as ceasing to grow in our country."

Strange to say, the economists at General Motors, one of the wealthiest corporations in the world, feel the same way about it. And they are cautious people. They argue that private debt should expand at the rate of about four per cent a year. They say this even though gross national products expands at the rate of only three per cent.

All told, the picture is a very beautiful one; but the admonition in all art galleries still obtains: Please do not mar a masterpiece.

JANUARY

(Continued from Page 6)

fervent belief in political hemispherism under the Monroe Doctrine to the conviction that internationalism and intervention are essential to the safety and welfare of the Republic. Tragically, indeed, it could now very easily come to pass that the bright sun of hemispherism which reached its zenith on January 16, 1893, and which set amid the red glow of the new internationalism on that historic day in Honolulu, will never rise again. For the American people seem to have forgotten that the best hope for peace lies in the old formula—Asia for the Asiatics, Europe for the Europeans, Africa for the Africans, and the Americas for Americans.

Let us not deceive ourselves: Like every other great power in history, we in turn are now making our bid for world leadership and mastery, and every other nation is aware of this. It may be that we can win, and retain this eminence indefinitely. On the other hand, if "Manifest Destiny" betrays the American people, and the flood of the future washes them from their seat on Olympus, then the future author of "The Decline and Fall of the American Republic," may choose to quote the words of the last hemispherist survivor, "I told you so!"

JUGGERNAUT

(Continued from Page 8)

Naturally, it sounds convincing and epoch-making, just like any new New Deal. It's "News," and therefore interesting, however detrimental to the American ways of life.

It is not possible here (in short space) and now (before further revelations are properly discovered) to tell the how, when, where, why, what and who of this strange new confederation.

But if this leftist-planned and Reuther-propelled campaign makes a big showing in 1956 in the press, and this year at the polls, you may be sure many thousands of CIO-Farmer Union leftist dollars, already earmarked for such use, will be released to "sweep the country" and its elections into the leftward policies of Socialism which inevitably lead to Communism

(as Moscow officials have always predicted).

In later issues, NATIONAL REPUBLIC will deal with some of the literature which is being written and disseminated; will name more names and will attempt to show how farmers are being persuaded by propaganda and "social relations" into the Farmer-Labor Relations' camps as pawns in a socialist game paraded at the moment under the Democrat Party label.

But here and now, a warning is being sounded, so farmers and politicos everywhere may be on guard against this drive by self-scheming leftists which is bound to follow the plans already outlined in the Daily Worker, and the People's World, and Facts for Farmers, Moscow mouthpieces in New York and San Francisco.

At present the main evidence lies in the chorus of charges against hard-working Secretary Benson, against the Nixon speeches in defense of the American way, and against Ike, as a stooge for "Big Business only."

Congressional investigating committees have been busy all summer long touring the land, and listening to farmers and their families tell of their problems, low prices, a declining share of the consumers' dollars, etc., etc. And of course many hard facts are now available from Hardscrabble Farms (like General Grant's Hardscrabble Farm, before the Civil War).

But the sound sensible main fact which all farmers should remember is that world market prices have had a big letdown since wartime exports and needs were so high. Therefore American farm crops are not today so exportable, for all countries are trying to supply their own markets and to export to American markets, where price levels are still comparatively high. Labor unionists while presumably weeping over the farmers' plight support the wiping out of our tariff protection to our home markets.

It is true, too, that world prices for American machinery and machine-made goods, are at all time highs, thus profiting union labor and industry more than ever before. The machine age profits labor at the same time it penalizes the farmers, who have to buy machinery and equipment to keep in business.

The Packinghouse Workers' unions and the Farm Machinery Workers' unions and the International Assn. of Machinists have all caused prices to be hoisted so high that the farmer struggles in an effort to keep up with these Unions who now want to "take farmers under their wing."

Yet Reuther explains that fact away saying, "Labor buys more of the farmer as labor earns more." How fallacious, when labor has been eating three big meals daily all along through the many years.

The Brannan Plan, which offers "a production bonus" to farmers growing unsold or low-priced crops, to cover the difference between "market prices" and "100%

parity prices" would merely inaugurate charity, "the Dole" (which was a horrible flop in Britain) and thus penalize all Americans in an effort to profit a couple hundred thousand farming Americans to bait them for votes.

It would temporarily help but a few, but would result in a long time harm to the masses, for to give parity to farmers, will soon urge small businesses and professionals to lay claim for their share of doles (parity) payments from the Federal treasury, meaning higher and higher taxes on all.

For the first time in American history thousands of city-bred labor union agents are canvassing the countrysides, "chumming" with farm families; starting conversations about "prices" and "Republican Reactionaries"; holding county-seat "meetings" to sympathize with "our farm neighbors"; taking "Opinion Polls" to get farmer quotes; and a score of similar activities.

Great floods of leaflets, booklets, pamphlets, dodgers, hand bills and posters are going out in an effort to prove that the farmer and the organized worker see eye to eye and can help one another to mutual prosperity, and by "voting right" can bring in "a more democratic government," sympathetic to "the little fellows," the "underprivileged" and millions who are being "grossly abused" by market men, money men, Benson bureaucrats, and "big business."

It is natural for a poor farmer, or any poor man, to believe just such charges and promises. Chinese Revolutionaries took over 450,000,000 Chinese by just such tactics. Now the farmers of China are socialized, their farms and crops are now the Red dictators. 43,000 Lenin Bolsheviks took over 160,000,000 Russians (mostly peasants) in 1917-18, by just such talk. Now they are the slave laborers of a Red dictatorship.

"Back in Depression Days we of CIO learned that Farmers and Workers must stand together. Today, with farm prices falling and unemployment high in many cities—despite the production boom—that lesson still applies."

"Above all, we of CIO seek the friendship and cooperation of you, our farmer neighbors, both as individuals and through your Farm Organizations. ONLY BY STANDING TOGETHER CAN WE ACHIEVE OUR COMMON GOALS."

"NOW WE JOIN YOU (farmers) IN THE FIGHT TO KEEP THEM (farm programs) FROM BEING DESTROYED BY HOSTILE POLITICIANS. . . FARMERS AND WORKERS SURELY MUST COOPERATE TO RAISE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF BOTH."

The above sentiments and declarations over Reuther's by-line are being distributed in millions of reprints, mailed directly to the farms all along the rural mail delivery routes.

Of course such talk makes friends, makes votes, makes Presidents, and gov-

ernment laws. Lenin and Trotsky used similar tactics, brought the worker and farmer into a Farm-Labor alliance. "Bread, Land and Freedom" was the Bolshevik bait. Then the revolution and then confiscation and enslavement.

Midwestern farmers can remember how the "farm problems" in the early thirties brought in Communists and agitators which drove Court Judges off their benches, locked sheriffs in their own jails, stirred up revolutionary mass meetings and turmoil, burned farm trucks, upset milk trucks, and barricaded public highways so no farm produce could reach their city consumers.

Milo and Philo Reno led many of those Farm Holiday Association ructions, and nearly ten years went by before FBI investigators, probing quietly, got proofs of the Politburo's plans and the Red-led riotings, and the Communist "plots" down at the bottom of the turmoil.

In such confusions, the Reds find it easy to take charge, to make trouble, to smash public business, and to upset almost everything American. By working at night and under cover, and through agents, PUBLIC ENEMIES can harass a government to death.

INTEGRATION

(Continued from Page 14)

denied such education due to her color. Oklahoma was ordered to provide such facilities for her as it did for applicants of any other group. This was in conformity with the equal protection of the law clause of the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution.

(4) In this case the petitioner was denied admission to the State supported University of Texas Law School solely because of being a negro, as the laws of Texas forbade the admission of negroes to that law school. He refused the offer to enroll in a separate law school newly established by the State for negroes. There was a difference between the law schools of the University of Texas for whites and the law school for negroes. The number of the University of Texas for whites and in the white law school exceeded those in the negro. It was held that the legal education offered the petitioner was not equal to that which he would receive if he attended the white school, and the equal protection guaranteed by the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution was lacking.

(5) Negro citizen appellant of Oklahoma possessing a Master's degree was admitted to the graduate school of the State University as a candidate for a doctor in education degree. He was allowed to use the same class rooms, library, and cafeteria as did the white students. The Oklahoma Statute provided that education be upon a segregated basis. The negro was assigned a special seat in the class rooms, a special table in the library, but was allowed to sit where he desired in the cafeteria. In his opinion Chief Justice Vinson stated: that

the conditions under which the negro was required to receive his education deprived him of his personal and present right to the equal protection of the laws which the 14th Amendment protects.

Reference was made to the case of the *Berea College v. Kentucky*, 211 U. S. 45, 1908, par. 9 syllabus, opinion by Mr. Justice Brewer. This case was in reference to the Kentucky Statute relating to the education of whites and negroes by the same corporation but in different localities, however prohibiting their joint attendance in the same place. It was decided that this did not defeat the object of a grant to maintain a college for all persons and is not a violation of the contract clause of our Federal Constitution: the State reserved the right to repeal, alter, or amend the Charter.

Briggs et al v. Elliott et al, 342 U. S., 350, 1950 was also cited. This case was in reference to negro school children in South Carolina. It was alleged that equal facilities had not been provided in the schools for white and negro children. The District Court had held that the South Carolina law required separate schools for the white and negro; that this did not violate the 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The judgment of the District Court was vacated and the case remanded. The school officials were ordered to supply equal educational facilities.

Three of the cited cases were in reference to the selection of the jurors who were to try negroes under indictment for murder. These three cases did not involve the subject of education. *Strauder v. West Virginia*, 100 U. S. 303, 1879 (1), *Virginia v. Rives*, 100 U. S. 313, 1879 (2), *Ex Parte Virginia*, 100 U. S. 339, 1879, (3).

(1) A negro was indicted for a murder committed in the State of West Virginia, on October 20, 1874; he had been tried, was convicted and sentenced which was affirmed by the State Supreme Court. The case came to the United States Supreme Court on Writ of Error, based on the ground that the defendant had been denied his constitutional rights, to-wit: that no colored man was eligible to be a member of a grand or petit jury but that white men were so eligible. Query . . . were colored men on a jury to be excluded in trying colored persons? The case involved the construction of part of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, to-wit: "No State shall make or enforce any laws which shall abridge the immunities of citizens of the United States." It was argued that because of their color they should not be denied the right to participate in the administration of law as jurors. It was held that they were denied the equal protection of the law. The West Virginia Statute denied to colored citizens the rights to participate in the administration of the law as jurors.

(2) *Burwell and Lee Reynolds*, respectively 17 and 19 years old, negroes, were jointly indicted for the murder of a white

man in Virginia. The venire was composed of whites. One negro was convicted in the first degree; the other in the second. The Court held that the prohibitions of the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution have exclusive reference to State action. The State is prohibited from denying the equal protection of the laws. The case came before the Court on a petition for mandamus alleging abuse of discretion.

(3) This case concerned Judge J. D. Coles who was judge of a Virginia County Court. One of his duties was to select jurors. Judge Cole was indicted for excluding and failing to select as grand and petit jurors certain citizens of his county of African race and black in color, who possessed all other qualifications prescribed by law. He filed a petition for his discharge in which he alleged his act in selecting jurors was ministerial and not a judicial one. Justice Strong in his decision held that the purpose of the 14th Amendment is "to raise the colored race from the condition of inferiority and of servitude in which most of them had previously stood, into perfect equality of civil rights with all other persons within the jurisdiction of the State.

Other cases cited were: *Cummings v. Richmond Co. Board of Education*, 175 U. S. 528, 1899 (1) relating to taxation; *Gong Lum et al v. Rice et al*, 275 U. S. 78, 1927 (2) in reference to a school for a Chinese child; *Alexander v. Hillman*, 296 U. S. 222, 1935 (3); *The Hecht Co. v. Bowles Price Administrator*, 321 U. S. 1944 (4) in re. Emergency Price Control Act of 1942; *The Slaughter House Cases*, 83 U. S. 36, 1872 (5) in reference to the New Orleans Butchers. The instant cases of *Oliver Brown et al v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas et al*, 344 U. S. 1952; do. 345 U. S. 972, 1953; 347 U. S. 483, 1954, (6). These cases will be analysed in the February issue of NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

SATELLITES

(Continued from Page 18)

head itself of Marxism-Leninism is polluted. Thus the night universities of Bucharest, Cluj, Arad, Stalintown, and other cities, are under criticism for allowing the delivery of lectures "with grave theoretical errors and distortions of the teachings of Marx and Lenin . . . propaganda of subjectivism."

On their own admission, the Communists have little ground for optimism in Rumania. There are simply not enough able and convinced Communists in the country to train the cadres needed to fill the party organs and the inflated government bureaus, and the great majority of the state and party functionaries are merely paying lip service to the powers that be.

How about the youth in which the philosophy of any nation lies? "We have not yet succeeded," complains a Czech Communist paper, "in gaining the majority of the youth for political indoctrination."

The tensions covered above are based mainly on conclusions drawn from Communist "self-criticism." It would obviously be difficult to prove that in one instance a case had been singled out by the Communist spokesman because it was typical, and in another because it was exceptional. But rolled all together it is also quite obvious that the impracticability of forcing Communism down a captive people's throat will frustrate the Soviet system in the end.

PUBLIC POWER

(Continued from Page 22)

of the tax-burden is shifted to private business and people in all other sections of the country.

By high-handed bureaucratic methods, by misleading propaganda, by the well-worn Morse methods, "public power" has, in effect, been foisted upon many parts of our country. As far back as the days of Eugene Debs (who once polled nearly a million votes as a Socialist presidential candidate, and who ran for president while serving a jail term for anti-patriotic activity during World War I)—as far back as the days of Debs, and even farther, all leftwing groups, socialist, Communist and nondescript contributed heavily to underwriting expensive propaganda campaigns in favor of public power. Friends of free enterprise in the field of electric power were often silenced by slander or intimidation. If the humblest public servant, preacher, or teacher dared to speak favorably of free enterprise as related to the power business, he was thoroughly "smeared" as a "tool of the power trust." The results are that for about twenty-five years now, the public power enthusiasts have advanced their cause, largely by the default of the opposition. Even in some school textbooks, we find "public power" put beside the "public school" as "pillars" of democracy.

The New Dealers, Red dealers, raw dealers, and Truman dealers chortled with delight when President Eisenhower boldly came out against "public power monopoly" and announced he would not favor forcing it upon the people against their will. The Truman-Harriman-Stevenson-Kefauver-Humphrey-Eleanor Roosevelt strategists openly rejoiced in the claim that Ike had handed them an issue on which they could beat his side in 1956. But after election day in Stevens County, they probably are not so sure.

Believers in the American system of free enterprise will welcome a test of strength in 1956. Let the election be waged, in part at least, on the issue: public power versus private power.

We have no doubt that the outcome will be as shocking and saddening to the Wayne Morses, Eleanor Roosevelts, Harry Trumans, and other bleeding hearts of the public power cause as was the result of the quiet, but significant, little election held in Stevens County in November, 1955.

TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By Walter S. Steele

Issues propounded by the Communists in the United States were rather follow-ups on those exposed by this column in the December edition—that of labor unions of the leftwing brand, racial and the pro-Soviet line in the international field.

Considerable emphasis was placed during the last few weeks on the AF of L-CIO merger, with the Reds pounding for "cell" action within the CIO unions for a showdown with their new AF of L brethren, concerning industrial versus craft unionism. The Reds have always held out for industrial unionism. Agitation was launched by the Reds for CIO-Auto union demands on the Ford company for special Christmas bonuses. The Westinghouse strike, affecting two unions, one the CIO and the other the independent Red controlled electrical union were given widespread attention by the Reds. The farm issue was emphasized, the Reds playing to the CIO-Farmer-Labor Alliance and the leftwing Farmers Union theories on the question. And of course the drive against both the McCarran National Security Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act was continued.

The Reds because of a noticeable change in Court decisions, felt safer, and surrendered three more top Communist hideouts, bringing them back into the open, ordering them to stand trial for sedition. They had hidden out for months. Among these were James Jackson, Jr., negro pharmacist, alternate member of the National Committee of the Communist Party, Fred Fine also of the National Committee and William Norman.

The Red Party officials also felt so safe that 250 assembled in State convention in New York a few weeks ago, formulating a new activist program for the new year. This was the first gathering above ground within five years, during which the government had been rounding up the big boys within the movement as they could lay hand on them. George Charney chaired the meeting, Simon Gerson, State Legislative Director and Lillian Gates Assistant, spelled the program out.

The CIO Auto (Ford Local) No. 600 Union, authorized open support to the coming drive on Congress by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People. The Reuther (auto) union is reported to have opened its treasury to the Associations so-called "Civil Rights Mobilization" which will be an all out effort of a score of leftist movements to scare the coming session of Congress into enacting the legislation of the leftwing political orbit, composed of the Association, CIO-PAC and CIO Unions, the Americans for Democratic Action, the Farmers Union, and National Religion and Labor Foundation.

They felt so eased that Charles Nusser their Party Secretary in Essex County, N. J., dared to run for the State Assembly and gathered 2,084 votes in the locality.

Headlined by the Communists as this column went to press was "Mrs. FDR, and Forty-One Others Call for Amnesty (For Red Leaders) And Halt To Smith Act Trials." In other words Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Eleanor if your prefer, with 41 other bleeding-hearts, pleaded for the government to turn the Communist convicts out of prison, after having been convicted through fair trials for sedition; and ask that no further trials and convictions of Red conspirators for a foreign government be held.

Some more softies, these evidently given heart by Mrs. FDR, and the forty-one other "progressives," drove Miss Elizabeth Frazier, Secretary of the Episcopal League for Social Action, Philadelphia, to head up

a new Committee to Defend Dr. Albert Blumberg, former professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, who when seized by our government was, as he is now, National Legislative Chairman of the Communist Party.

Another group composing the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee met in Chicago, with Harvey O'Connor, leftwing author, as chairman, and with Willoughby Abner, Regional Educational Director of the CIO-Auto Union, Carl Braden under indictment in Kentucky, Dr. Otto Nathan, Dr. Wade C. Barclay, Rabbi Ephraim Cross, Rabbi Abe Crombach, Prof. Van Beesbrach, Dr. WEB DuBois, Waldo Frank, Arthur Upham Pope, Aubrey Williams, and others as speakers and sponsors. The affair was held especially in behalf of Steve Nelson, Communist Party official of Pittsburgh who figured in Dr. Robert Oppenheimer's problems, Carl Braden, under indictment for sedition in Kentucky and Claude Lightfoot, indicted Illinois Communist Party official.

The U. S. Treasury found that Alex Bittleman convicted Communist Party official serving prison term for sedition was somehow on federal unemployment rolls and cut him off. Wm. Z. Foster National Chairman of the Party, who has said that it is the Communist aim to make the USA a "Soviet America" and a part of the international Red government of Russia, and who is under indictment in New York City, has been asked by the government to refund \$1,006.50 in old age security, illegally paid.

A Labor-Political Conference is scheduled for Washington, D. C., in March. Five hundred leftists gathered to pay homage to John Howard Lawson in Los Angeles on his 61 birthday. Twenty-four were leftwing actors and actresses, some were of the "Big Ten" convicted for contempt of the House Committee On Un-American activities. It was sponsored by the Arts, Sciences and Professional Council of Southern California. Lawson has a long Red record.

Five hundred also attended the Eugene Debs Centennial in NYC, sponsored by James Aronson, Editor of National Guardian, Leo Huberman of the Monthly Review, I. F. Stone of Stone's Weekly, Bert Cochran of American Socialist and Clifford McAvoy of New Republic. Speakers were WEB DuBois, Huberman, Stone and others. Debs was a "socialist."

Thirty Coloradans, have asked that the McCarran Security Act be repealed. They include: Dr. Harold F. Carr, Dean Paul Roberts, Rev. Rudolph Gilbert, Rabbi Richard Hirsch, Dr. William Weber, Dr. Richard Jessor, Dr. Reuben A. Zubrow, Dr. Kenneth R. Hammond, Dr. Bertram Morris, Dr. Maurice P. Smith, Dr. Omer Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Higman, Walter E. Lovelace, Robert E. Allen, Neal Bishop, O. F. Freitag, Dr. Byron Johnson, Robert Good, Charles A. Graham, Charles D. Montfort, William F. Reynard, James W. Wilson, Roscoe Fleming, Harold V. Knight, Max Awner, Henry G. Lohmann, Dr. Richard Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Brunquist, Dr. Robert Samuels, and Dr. Heinz Hermann.

Jesse Richards circulation director of the Communist organs the Daily Worker and The Worker, chairs a Committee For Freedom of the Press in Southside Chicago. The latter is a Communist blind for the organs of the Party. Jeanne Neimark is Secretary of the Committee, and of the "Southside Press Group."

The Kiwanis International has given full support to "Right To Work" Laws, State Laws in 18 states and planned for others to protect non-Union employees from loss of jobs by force.

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He brought snow to New Guinea



DECEMBER 24, 1944. The captured, rebuilt airstrips bake under a blazing sun. No breeze stirs the kunai grass. The dim, weather-stained notice clinging to the mail-room door tells you Jap subs sank the ship carrying Christmas packages.

If you punch two buttons on the walkie-talkie at the same time, you can tune in the Jungle Network. The song you hear is a favorite all over the Pacific. It seems to bring you home.

"I'm dreaming of a white Christmas . . ."^{**}

The man who wrote that song is an expert at cheering up troops. In 1918, Private Irving Berlin wrote his first all-soldier show, in 1942 his second: "This Is The Army," with which he toured almost every theater of war.

Berlin is also an expert at coming up the hard way. Immigrant to America at 5, on his own at 19, his first song earned just thirty-three cents. But Berlin kept trying; never lost faith in himself or his opportunities.

His hard-working, confident drive is a trait Americans set great store by. And Americans have a lot of it. Which helps account for the fact that our country's Savings Bonds are one of the finest investments in the world.

For the drive of 165 million Americans stands behind these Bonds.

That's why it's such a sound idea for every American—for you—to invest regularly in United States Series E Savings Bonds, and hold on to them.



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It's actually easy to save money—when you buy Series E Savings Bonds through the automatic Payroll Savings Plan where you work! You just sign an application at your pay office; after that your saving is done for you. The Bonds you receive will pay you interest at the rate of 3% per year, compounded semiannually, when held to maturity. And after maturity they go on earning 10 years more. Join the Plan today. Or invest in Bonds regularly where you bank.

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